The Pictorial Times

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THE NATION'S STRENGTH.

ACCORDING to Scaliger, "the English are religious, and often even fanatical, proud, bold, very industrious, rough, haughty, but noble; they love money, but are not avaricious; they are absent, but not negligent; slow to conceive, but quick and intrepid to execute; they despise foreigners, but are just towards them; they are ignorant of charity, but are philanthropic."

From the foreigner we may expect—national animosities apart—an impartial, although not always a very correct, judgment. There are niceties in national character which foreigners rarely apprehend; there are delicate points, fine touches, subdued colourings, which the gazer from without seldom can detect; but in this our character by the rough old critic, we see glimpses of truth, quite enough to set us on our guard against those failings which inhere in us as a nation.

The Marquis de Caraccioli, in allusion to Naples, declared that "Fools are not born under these skies" ("Sotto questo e cielo non nascono ciocchi"). This was a patriot boast, and carries with it a warning that, however we may deride the judgment passed on us by the stranger within or without our gates, we must not accept as certainly true the criticisms of people at home.

The study of national character is one of the deepest interest—exceeding, in fact, that of the individual. It tells us more of the abstract nature of humanity. It gives us closer insight into the peculiarities of manhood—it opens up to us the great principles which constitute the strength and the weakness, the glory and the shame, of our species.

A few weeks ago, we directed attention to one point of national character, as determined by the constitution and condition of the Nation's Heart. It was to its evil state we sought to show that the chiefest wrongs in the nation were attributable.

Upon another and a kindred topic we would now for a space dwell. "The Nation's Strength" derives interest from the promised conflict—borrows importance from the fact, the European races are exhibiting tokens of a desire to press out, each for itself, an antagonistic principle. There is enough of rumour abroad at least to justify most amply the consideration of a matter that is in itself a matter of potent interest.

That the grandeur of empires—that the might of powerful kingdoms is transitory—that it is destined for the most heroic nations who have founded the most extended dominions, to see at last the sceptre pass away from them—all history testifies, proving

—— in state there was no trust, in wealth no certain stay,
One stormy blast of frowning chance would blow them quite away.

Their "strength"—the sources of their glory—the foundations of their greatness—depend mainly upon the moral condition of their people. There can be, in fact, no national strength at all where the true spirit of a genuine nobility has departed from the people. 'Tis ever

Self-abasement paves the way
For villain bonds and despot sway.

No national strength dwells in those who yield their devotion to money, or pursue the acquisition of gain with an untiring spirit.

Again: national strength cannot co-exist with a degraded and a debased state of the working classes. Deny to men their just rights—withhold from them their fair reward—and, depend upon it, glitter in all your panoply of magnificence as you will, never can national strength be the portion of your children's inheritance.

There is—let scorners deride as they will—scorners who never know, or, if knowing, never appreciate, the truth—there is an exalted patriotism, which has bound and will bind together the congregations of citizens. It is, in very sooth,

It is a golden chain, let down from Heaven,
Whose links are bright and even;

and

—— in a calm and godlike unity
Preserves community;
Richer than time, as time's value rare,
Sadder than saddest care.

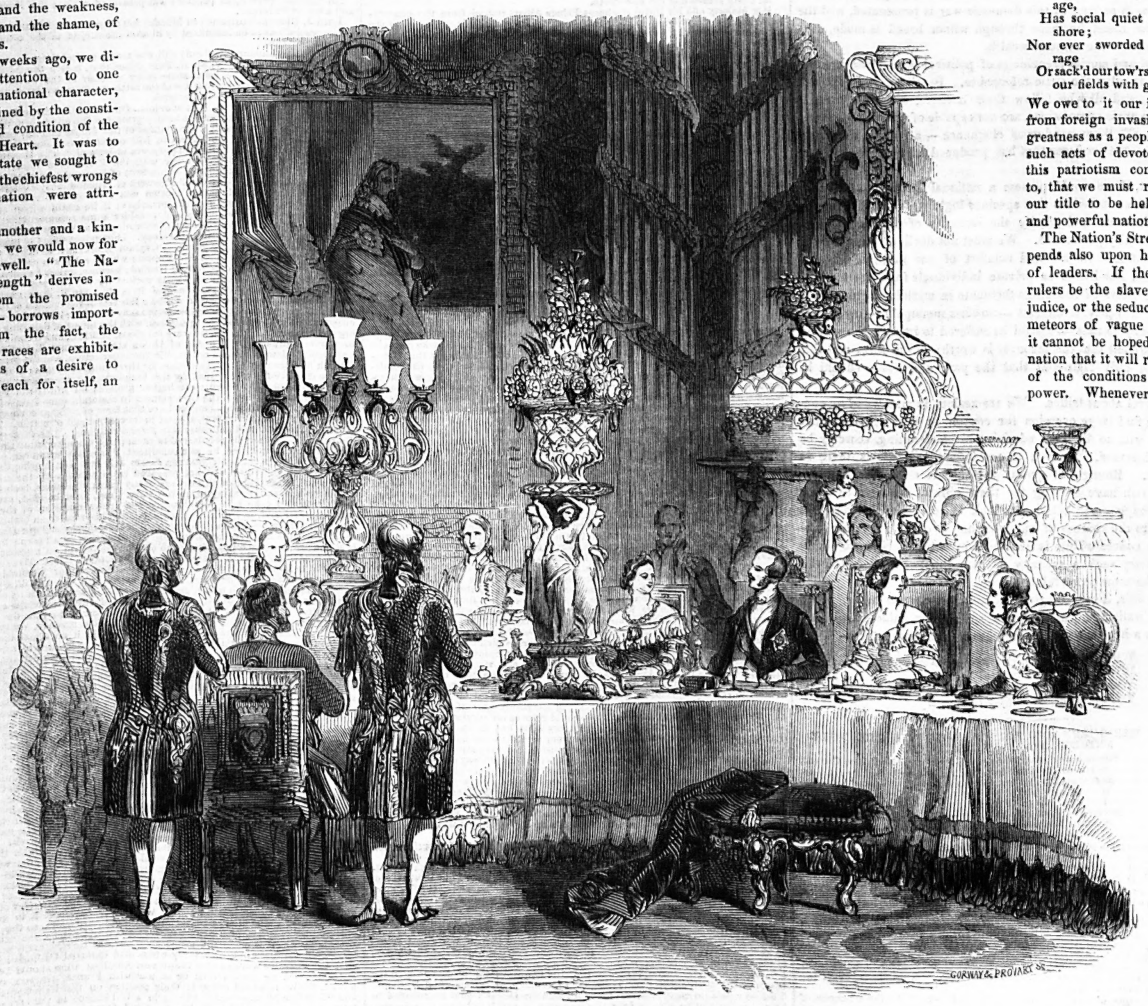
From this patriotism does a nation draw largely its strength. It acquires from its glorious suggestion that firmness and heroism which teaches it that death is not only not the greatest of all evils, but that it is an evil in verity far inferior to the evil of witnessing the imposition of a foreign or domestic tyrant's yoke. This is a patriotism like that which called up all Spain as one man to resist the armies of the French invader. This is a patriotism such as that which summoned from their fastnesses the hardy hills-men, that triumphed at Sempach and twenty fields beside. This is a patriotism that made nigh every Englishman a soldier when the usurper of France menaced, in the drunkenness of his insolence, our peaceful coasts.

It has been this undying sentiment of patriotism that has been for so long our safeguard and protection—

For this, in many a fearless age,
Has social quiet loved our shore;
Nor ever sworded warrior's rage
Or sack'd our tow'rs, or stain'd our fields with gore.

We owe to it our immunity from foreign invasion—our greatness as a people. It is such acts of devotedness as this patriotism conducts us to, that we must regard as our title to be held a great and powerful nation.

The Nation's Strength depends also upon her choice of leaders. If the nation's rulers be the slaves of prejudice, or the seduced of the meteors of vague ambition, it cannot be hoped for that nation that it will realise any of the conditions of true power. Whenever, for their



BANQUET TO THE QUEEN AT THE CHRISTENING OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH'S CHILD.

sins a people are suffered to be hurried away by the crafty suggestions of idle or selfish rulers — whenever they are the dupes of

Some factious phrase by cunning caught and spread,
That vice may reign, and wolves and worms be fed —

whenever a calamity so large falls upon a nation, whatever its exterior exhibition, depend upon it, all real strength has gone away from it.

Upon justice — upon morality, of which justice is a portion — upon a high-souled appreciation of the responsibilities which their existence casts on them — upon a dutiful submission to every law imposed by Him whose name is not Justice only, but Mercy — upon such things as these — their due observance, their sedulous performance, their ready and grateful recognition — depend the strength of a nation. The mad hunters after conquests — the Nimrods whose pursuit was fellow beings — the fools that pawned all honesty for sceptres, and to whom the shedding of blood was the passport to a throne — have, by their end, shown the value of their work. Ambition works its own downfall; it is to itself a Delilah, and robs itself of its own locks — the abiding-place of its strength. "A prosperous iniquity," says Jeremy Taylor, "is the most unprofitable condition in the whole world." Grant to Ambition its demands, and it will find, in the concession, the scorpion's sting — the punishing thong.

Bishop Stillingfleet has expressed his belief that nations are so far treated in the scheme of Providence as individuals, that they are subjected to the infliction of the divine displeasure whenever, as a nation, they sin against his laws and violate his precepts. We may also believe that if there is punishment for the culpable, blessings also attend the deserving, and that strength is accorded to the nation who resolutely works in integrity the dictates of justice and truth.

National strength is, therefore, a logical consequence of national morality; and we must look for our resources against an enemy to our schools — to our religious ministrations — to our altars, where prayers are offered up — to our pulpits, where true doctrine is published — to the examples offered by the great — to the teachings of our wise men — to the uprightness and independence of our statesmen — to these things must we look for national strength, as much as to the skill of general or admiral — the bravery of soldier or sailor.

Let all of us be a-helping in the cause of national regeneration. Let no one stay his hand from forwarding the improvement of his fellow-subjects, of whom so large a portion are steeped to the very lips in poverty and ignorance.

We may bridle, by our efforts, the revolting elements of demoralisation — bridle it, however, for a time only — but national strength can never be our boast whilst this antagonism subsists in the forces whose combination constitutes our society. There can be no strength so long as this domestic war is prosecuted, and the struggle for bread by those through whom bread is made, continues to agitate the commonwealth.

The cold and sterile preachings of political economists are not calculated to allay the strife referred to. Bentham, and Mill, and M'Culloch, and all who follow their banners, whatever truth is involved in their speculations, are not capable of coaxing into content, with all their ponderous eloquence — all their dexterous reasoning — the producer that has produced for every one except himself.

We must, if we would possess a national strength — we must cast away from ourselves that specious logic with which men who desire to decorate and glorify the intensity of their selfishness, have so liberally patronised. We must not decline to employ our national wealth in the aid and comfort of our national subjects, nor withhold our hands as private individuals from the furtherance of the views of those less fortunate in worldly position than ourselves. No private interest — no class monopoly — no preference of money to man — should be suffered to impede the willing acknowledgment that the labourer is worthy of his hire, and that it is a thing only righteous that the poor and needy should be relieved.

We quarrel about trifles. We are zealous in matters of no concern. We find large occasion for contest in that which another generation will, so far from admiring or condemning, scarcely be able to understand. Enough of turmoil and dispute is there in our society. Enough of genius and skill is exercised in logomachies which have nothing for their object. 'Tis worth while — 'twas always worth while — to look to something besides this — to look to the sources of our national strength; and, by pursuing that course which is indicated by true principle, to obtain for the country such a security as may enable her to brave the power of the most powerful of her enemies.

If we do this, it may be given to us to see, once more, peace within our walls and plenteousness within our palaces; we may hope to see a happy, a prosperous, a contented peasantry —

With ancient faith, that knows no guile,
With industry embrowned by toil;
With hearts resolved, and hands prepared,
The blessings they enjoy to guard.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH.

Thursday week having been appointed by her Majesty and the Prince Consort for the christening of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, when those august personages were graciously pleased to act as sponsors for the noble infant, it will be seen by the "Court Circular" that the baptismal ceremony was performed at the Royal Chapel at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch gave a splendid banquet in the evening, at Montagu House, Whitehall, which sumptuous entertainment was succeeded by a concert, when the noble duke and duchess were honoured by the presence of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The circle assembled at dinner was very select. The royal table presented a superb display of plate, the magnificent candelabra we fully described when her Majesty was at Dalkeith Palace, forming the centre ornament to the banquetting board, which was illuminated in addition by four massive silver candelabra, and a variety of rich ornamental plate containing flowers. In the *salle à manger* are suspended from the walls some valuable family portraits by Vandyke, Sir G. Kneller, and Sir Peter Lely, particularly two full lengths by Vandyke of George Gordon, second Marquis of Huntly, and James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox. The paintings were shown off to the best effect by being lighted from side lamps and reflectors.

The principal members of the ducal establishment were attired on this occasion in rich full dress uniforms of blue bordered with gold, and the whole of the servants wore their state liveries.

Precisely at eight o'clock the royal carriages drove up to the entrance of Montagu House. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were received, on alighting from their carriage, by the Duke of Buccleuch, by whom the Queen was conducted to the marble hall, where the duchess was in waiting to welcome her Royal Mistress and the Prince Consort. The Marchioness of Douro, Viscount Hawarden, Colonel Arbuthnot, Colonel Bouverie, and Sir Frederick Stovin were in attendance on her Majesty and Prince Albert.

At about a quarter past eight o'clock dinner was announced, when her Majesty and the Duke of Buccleuch, Prince Albert and the Duchess of Buccleuch, followed by the distinguished circle forming the dinner party, passed to the dining-room.

On one of the side tables was placed the christening cake. It was a very elegant specimen of the confectionery art. The cake was encircled by a grape vine, the leaves of which were of silver and the berries composed of sugar. Round the top was a raised Gothic border, the entire of that chaste edging being also of sugar, the whole being surmounted by a cornucopia filled with natural flowers, surrounded by handsome French bon-bons. The stand of silver was supported by figures of Hercules in gold, the whole device being placed on a raised stand of crimson velvet. It was greatly admired.

The dinner circle, in addition to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the noble host and hostess, included the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount Stopford, Lady Montagu, Lord John Thynne, the Hon. Captain Cust, the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, the Marchioness of Douro, Lady and Viscount Hawarden; Sir F. Stovin, groom, and Col. C. Arbuthnot, equerry in waiting to the Queen; and Col. Bouverie, equerry to Prince Albert. Covers were laid for twenty.

The ceremonies of the table having been discharged, the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Douro, &c., passed from the dining-room at about half-past nine.

A brilliant circle was invited to the concert, which, as will be perceived from the programme subjoined, included some of the best available talent of the Italian Opera. About 200 of the leading aristocracy assembled, the chief saloons being thrown open for the reception. The company began to arrive at half-past nine.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Countess Wratislaw, and Col. Sir George Coupar, arrived at twenty-five minutes to ten o'clock, from Clarence House.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar came precisely at ten o'clock.

Among the general visitors of distinction who assembled in the evening to meet her Majesty were the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, the Marquis of Douro, the Marquis of Granby, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Ladies Clementina and Adela Villiers, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl and Countess Delawarr and Lady Mary West, Earl Talbot, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Haddington, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, the Earl of Mansfield, the Earl of Clare, Lady Lyndhurst and the Hon. Miss Copley, the Countess of Lincoln, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Earl and Countess of Beverley and Lady Louisa Percy, the Earl and Countess of March, Lord and Lady Earnest Bruce, Lady Peel, Lady Graham, Lord and Lady Stanley, Viscount and Viscountess Emlyn, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord and Lady C. Wellesley, Lady E. Thynne, Hon. Sir R. and Lady Stopford and Misses Stopford (2), Lady Caroline S. Cocks and the Hon. Miss Devereux (Maids of Honour to the Queen), Viscount Goderiche, Viscount Cantilupe, Mr. George Hope, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl and Countess of Lucan, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Lord John Russell and Miss Lister, Mr. G. E. and Mrs. Anson, Col. and Mrs. Hope, Hon. and Lady Charlotte Denison, Lady Mary Campbell, Hon. Mr. Campbell, Mr. F. Peel, Lieut. Jno. L. Peel, the Hon. Miss Lyttelton, Major Murray Stirling, Hon. Col. Rice Trevor and Miss Rice Trevor, the Hon. Mortimer West, the Hon. Capt. Alexander Gordon, the Hon. Miss Montagu, Miss Cust, Hon. Mr. Stopford, Mr. Cust, Mr. and Lady Georgiana Romilly, Hon. Mr. Talbot, Hon. Mr. Egerton, Hon. Henry Greville, &c.

Shortly after ten o'clock the *soirée musicale* commenced, her Majesty having entered the drawing-room about twenty minutes before the vocal performance began. The annexed is the programme of the concert: —

PART I.

Duetto, "Tu Sciagurato," Mdlle. Vera and Sig. Mario (Il Pirata) . . . Bellini.
Aria, "La douce Paix," Sig. Mario (L'Attende) . . . Schubert.
Duetto, "Per piacer alla Signora," Mdlle. Vera and Sig. Lablache (Turco in Italia) . . . Rossini.
Aria, "Bel raggio" (Semiramide) . . . Rossini.
Trio, "Guai se ti sfugge," Mme. Grisi, Sig. Mario, and Sig. Lablache (Lucrezia Borgia) . . . Donizetti.

The first part of the concert having concluded there was a brief interval, during which most of the company partook of refreshments supplied in an adjoining saloon. The second part was as follows: —

Duetto, "Questa volta ch' è l'ultima," Mme. Grisi and Sig. Mario (Don Carlos) . . . Costa.
Aria, "Che faro," Mdlle. Vera (Orfeo) . . . Glück.
Duetto, "Dove vai," Sig. Mario and Sig. Lablache (Guillaume Tell) . . . Rossini.
Romance, "La Chanson de Mai," Sig. Mario . . . Meyerbeer.
Trio, "Ambo morrete," Mdme. Grisi, Sig. Mario, and Sig. Lablache (Anna Bolena) . . . Donizetti.

M. Costa presided at the pianoforte.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert retired from the concert-room shortly after eleven, and almost immediately afterwards, attended by the members of her court, departed for Buckingham Palace, the Duke of Buccleuch conducting the Queen to the royal carriage.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and attendants left directly after her Majesty, but it was nearly twelve when their Serene Highnesses Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar closed their visit, the general company leaving at twelve o'clock.

We present our readers with a view of the splendid banquet.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. — MONDAY, APRIL 21.

MAYNOOTH. — A vast number of petitions were presented, the majority of which related to the grant to the College of Maynooth. The Earl of RODEN, in presenting a large number of petitions against the grant, gave notice that when the Maynooth Bill should come before their Lordships he would move, before the second reading, that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the nature of the doctrines taught at that college, with a view to ascertain if they were such as should receive encouragement from the state.

Lord LYTTELTON's Bill for the purpose of empowering the families of persons killed through the negligence of others to recover compensation in damages at the hands of a jury, was read a second time, and referred to a committee upstairs, to consider of some alterations which the Lord Chancellor believed to be requisite before it could pass the House. Some other business was disposed of, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION. — Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that the 11th section of the standing order, which requires committees on Railway Bills to make a special report of the reasons which induce the committee to adopt or reject the recommendations of the Board of Trade, should be rescinded. — Sir G. CLERK defended the reports of the railway department of the Board of Trade, which reports, he believed, gave very general satisfaction. He opposed the motion as being altogether unnecessary. — Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted the ability displayed by the railway department of the Board of Trade, but thought they had been too peremptory in their decisions. They should have been content to recommend what they thought best, instead of authoritatively declaring it. As an instance, he stated that in the western part of the kingdom an impression prevailed that they had established a monopoly, inasmuch as they gave whatever they asked for to the Great Western Railway Company, without requiring corresponding advantages in favour of the public. — Mr. GLADSTONE defended the railway committee of the Board of Trade, and hoped the Hon. Member for Finsbury would withdraw his motion, as it would be most impolitic to interfere with its proceedings at the present moment. In point of fact, had any other course been adopted by the Board of Trade than that which it had adopted, it could never have made any progress in the investigation referred to it. — Mr. GISBORNE thought differently, and contended that the exercise by the railway committee of the irresponsible powers conferred upon it had been productive of much mischief. — Colonel SIBTHORP said that five angels from Heaven could not have accomplished the business thrown upon the committee. — Mr. BERNAL did not think that Mr. Duncombe's resolution would effect the alterations which he deemed requisite; and he therefore moved, as an amendment, an address to the Crown, praying that all papers of the Board of Trade relating to railways should be laid before the House, and that parties interested might be furnished with copies at their own expense. — Lord HOWICK seconded the amendment. He did not question either the honesty of purpose or the industry of the Board of Trade; but he believed that duties had been thrown upon the board which it was physically impossible that they could satisfactorily perform. Their reports were consequently one-sided, fell into errors as to matters of fact, and were frequently inconsistent with each other. He hoped the House would reconsider the matter before next session, and place itself in a better position before the public in all that related to railway legislation. — Lord G. SOMERSET said that at the close of the session they would be better able to judge of the correctness of the decisions of the Board of Trade, and until then he should reserve his opinion on the subject. — Mr. HAWES said he was led to infer, from what had fallen from the Noble Lord, that the Government itself was not very partial to this new system of railway legislation, to which he (Mr. Hawes) must say, he very strongly objected. — Mr. B. DENNISON said that some of the members of the railway committee of the Board of Trade had injudiciously held conversations with people, who drew inferences from those conversations, and speculated largely in shares in consequence. — After some further discussion, in which Sir G. STRICKLAND, Mr. G. BANKES, and Mr. COLQUHOUN took part, Mr. Duncombe replied, and withdrew his motion, in order to make way for the amendment of Mr. Bernal, which he was willing to adopt. — The amendment was then put by the SPEAKER, and agreed to.

On the motion for reading the order of the day for taking into consideration the grant to the College of Maynooth,

MAYNOOTH. — Sir R. INGLIS opposed commencing a discussion of such importance at such a late hour as a quarter past ten o'clock. It would be unworthy of the magnitude of the subject to press it forward at such an hour, and he must therefore persist to a division if his request of postponement were refused. — Sir R. PEEL said, he would not place it in the power of any one to say that he had hurried the measure through the House. After the manner in which it had been received by the House and by the public, he felt that it assumed a feature of vital importance. He would, however, agree to the postponement, but would at the same time say that he was resolved to persevere, and would bring forward no other Government business until this Bill were carried through the House. He felt, however, that he was pledged to state the outline of the measure which the Government contemplated with respect to banking in Ireland and Scotland. This he would do on Friday, but he hoped that the House would be satisfied to hear the plan and to abstain from all discussion, in which event they might proceed with the discussion of the Maynooth grant then. He would suggest taking Wednesday, if possible, for the Maynooth grant, but he had no power of precedence on that day.

SCOTCH BANKING. — Lord HOWICK and Mr. HUME suggested the postponement until next session, of the Irish and Scotch Banking Bill; but Sir R. PEEL thought it of importance that the plan of the Government should be made public, though he regretted he had pledged himself to make it on Friday next, owing to his wish to proceed with the Maynooth Bill. — Several Honourable Members immediately announced their intention to give Sir R. Peel precedence over their notices standing on the paper for Wednesday, and it was accordingly arranged that the Maynooth College Bill should, on that day, be proceeded with.

The Customs (Import) Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

The remaining business on the paper was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS. — TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

The Earl of POWIS gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should move the second reading of his Bill for rescinding so much of the Act as provides for the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph. The Noble Earl said he reserved to himself the power of making such alterations in his Bill as the circumstances of the case required.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved the third reading of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill.

RAILWAY BOARD. — Lord BROUGHAM objected at great length to the constitution and conduct of the railway committee of the Board of Trade, as to the hurrying through Parliament, in the course of one session, upwards of two hundred Railway Bills, and proposed the insertion of a clause to prohibit railway companies from deviating more than twenty yards from each side of the line authorised by their respective Acts. The Earl of DALHOUSIE remarked that three quarters of an hour of his Noble and Learned Friend's address had been devoted to an implication of the railway board, one quarter to a lecture on railway gambling, and ten minutes only to the subject before their Lordships. It was with a vengeance the "pennyworth of bread to the large quantity of sack." Of all the facts, however, which his Noble and Learned Friend had brought forward, he (the Earl of Dalhousie) could only give his assent to one, which was, that there were 24 hours in one day. Lord DALHOUSIE proceeded to vindicate the conduct of the board, and contended that, under present circumstances, the power of reasonable deviations from the proposed lines was necessary to the formation of railways. Lord ASHBURTON suggested that the provisions of this Bill should be made applicable to existing railways as well as to those to be hereafter formed. The Duke of BEAUFORT condemned the constitution of the railway committee. There was, he said, no doubt that, in consequence of certain reports by the board, speculation had much increased — that persons had gone about, he believed without the sanction of the board, and had stated that the board had given their sanction to this railway, or that, or the other, and in consequence the shares had risen very rapidly. The Earl of WINCHELSEA expressed his opinion, that the decisions of the board had given general satisfaction. He would vote, he said, in every case for the line which they recommended, because he was sure that such a board, constituted without reference to private or local feelings, was much better fitted to decide upon these questions than men under the influence of local prejudices.

Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the necessity of another Bill, embracing certain points which could not properly be introduced into the present. One point was to insist upon a uniform rate of charge, and another was to remedy the tyranny of certain influential companies, who had given notice that they would not be answerable for any damage done to carriages conveyed along the railway, even though that damage were caused by the negligence or default of their own servants. After a second speech from Lord BROUGHAM, the Bill was read a third time. The Noble and Learned Lord then moved the clause limiting the deviation from the proposed line, and another relative to compensation by railway companies to turnpike trusts. Both clauses were rejected without a division, and the Bill was passed.

The Railway Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Bill and the Lands Clauses Consolidation Bill were read a third time and passed. Their Lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. BAINE took his seat for Greenock.

Some railway business was transacted, and many petitions were presented.

Mr. WYSE gave notice that, on next Tuesday, he should bring forward his motion regarding Dublin Universities.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that, in committee on the Maynooth Endowment Bill, he should move that the expenses of the extending, improving, and furnishing the College of Maynooth, including the vote of 30,000*l*., be deducted from the revenue arising from Crown lands of Ireland received by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

Captain PECHELL moved for copies of the reports to the Board of Admiralty, relative to the steaming and other qualities of her Majesty's vessels Rattler and Alecto, during the late trial. — Ordered. The House adjourned at half-past five.

HOUSE OF LORDS. — WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

The House did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A new writ was ordered for Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis of Blandford, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

An immense quantity of petitions was presented against the Maynooth grant, and a few in its favour.

Lord J. RUSSELL postponed to Monday his promised explanation of the nature of the resolutions to be submitted by him on the subject of the condition of the labouring classes.

The Statute Labour (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

In reply to Lord ASHLEY, Sir R. PEEL stated that, before the third reading of the Maynooth Bill, either he or some other member of the Government would give to the House a general outline of the further measures relative to academical education in contemplation for Ireland.

MR. WARD'S MOTION ON MAYNOOTH. — On the motion for going into a committee of the whole House on the money grant for Maynooth, Mr. WARD moved, as an amendment, "That it is the opinion of this House that any provision to be made for the purpose of the Maynooth Bill ought to be taken from the funds already applicable to ecclesiastical purposes in Ireland." The Honourable Member said that it was time to do away with the Established Church in Ireland, which only remained there as the monument of England's conquest and Ireland's disgrace. He wanted to see the Parliament of England fairly embarked in a new course; and he believed that his motion was calculated to produce that effect. He wanted not the money, but the principle; if he could obtain an assurance that Parliament would entertain and consider some reconstruction of the Irish Church establishment, for the sake of obtaining it, he was prepared to consent to any concessions in point of time or money. They might take the money from the consolidated fund for the present. — Captain BERKELEY seconded the amendment. He begged leave to ask the Premier whether he was prepared to go further, for the purpose of conciliating Ireland; because, unless he were, the present pittance to Maynooth would be wholly useless for the purpose. The Church of Ireland was the monster grievance of Ireland. — Sir T. FREMANTLE reminded Mr. Ward that his motion would not be a fair test of the opinion of the House on the question he desired to raise, because many would be inclined to vote for, and others would vote against the resolution, with the intent of defeating or forwarding the Maynooth Bill. There were religious, political, and technical objections to the resolution. By the Act of Union the Protestant Established Church had been fundamental and perpetual in the constitution, and the property of the Church had been held by prescription for three hundred years; and it could not now be disturbed without shaking the foundation of every description of property in Ireland. But there were higher grounds on which the Irish Church stood. It was the duty of the Government to maintain some form of religion — some form of Christianity — and to have that form of religion connected with the State, and, to a certain extent, subject to its control and direction. The Roman Catholic Church would not consent to these conditions. The Protestant Church did submit — completely acquiesced in them; and when he found the Protestant Church there established, he, as a consistent Protestant, could not give his consent to its subversion. — Sir WALTER JAMES said that, considering the solemnity of the Act of Union, he was not prepared to interfere with the compact then made; but, admitting that there were many great objections, both on technical and constitutional grounds, he, at the same time, thought that, ere long, they would have to take into consideration the entire question of the Protestant Church in Ireland. — Mr. M. GIBSON supported the resolution logically, thus: — He viewed the measure as an educational — not as a theological question. He contended that the State had an interest in the education of all men; he contended that the priests were men — and therefore the State had an interest in the education of priests. — Sir J. WALSH opposed the motion. — Mr. MACAULAY said it appeared to him that the motion of the Hon. Member for Sheffield would open up a great question. The Hon. Member asked only for 26,000*l*. a year for the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland; but his motion was something like an ejectment for a single farm, which, in reality, involved a question of the entire title to the estate. He thought that nobody could be prepared to vote for the motion without being prepared to go further; and, in like manner, every body who would vote against it ought to be prepared to see in it an attack upon the Protestant Church. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to assert that the Irish Church was a nuisance which should be abated — an evil that should be abolished — the most monstrous institution in the world, that should be destroyed. He went back to the time of Swift to brand the Irish established clergy with infamy, though he was forced to admit that the present ecclesiastics there were equally religious and moral with those in England. Mr. Macaulay thus spoke of the Government and its measure. The reason of this concession was too strongly apparent — that Mr. Polk and Mr. O'Connell had between them contrived to make Government uneasy. Now, he (Mr. Macaulay) had once thought Mr. O'Connell, and those who acted with that gentleman, were very culpable in refusing to attend their places in Parliament. But when he saw that policy of deference to agitation practically assumed by Government, he was really forced to doubt whether the place where an Irish representative could best serve his country were not, after all, Conciliation Hall. He would appeal to Conservative Members themselves to say what would be the end of this policy of yielding nothing to principle and everything to fear. He and his Honourable Friends around him were, many of them, throwing away their seats rather than not support this grant to Maynooth, which they thought a just and wise measure. He would support the removal of the abuse of the Established Church. But to that fatal step, the repeal of the Legislative Union, he and those who thought with him would never consent. Never would they consent to it — whatever the danger, whatever the emergency — though Europe and the world were again combined against us — though another Bonaparte should have assembled an invading army at Boulogne — they would never consent to it, till all had been staked and all lost, and all the world had been convulsed by the struggles of the people of England. The truly wise policy was, what we granted, to grant frankly and willingly, and what we withheld, to withhold resolutely; so that men might cease to hope, and ultimately to wish for what could not be conceded to them. Certain he was that when the proposed grant was carried, many months could not elapse ere the same machinery which had extorted Catholic Emancipation would be at active work; and if the present Administration should be in power a few years, and we should then be at war with France, America, or any great power, Ministers would abandon their position on the Irish Church question, and the Prime Minister himself bring in a Bill framed in the very spirit of the motion now proposed by Mr. Ward. — Sir J. GRAHAM said that he too was of opinion that repeal should be resisted to the utmost. He denied most positively that the Maynooth measure had been conceded to agitation, or to a fear of war it had been announced and was matured and prepared without reference to re.

cent events. Fear had no part in inducing the Government to the concession they had resolved in making to the Irish Roman Catholics; it was a free, spontaneous, uncalled-for act of conciliation and justice. He would not for a moment admit that the Church was an evil in itself which ought to abolished; and, after the deepest deliberation, he was confirmed in his previous opinion, that it is the duty of this country to maintain the Protestant Established Church in Ireland. Any attempt to destroy the Irish Church would, he felt convinced, be resented and resisted by the people of England. He could not conceive any circumstance which would justify the extreme measures recommended by Mr. Macaulay; and after Lord John Russell's former declarations, he could not conceive how he could assent to them. Sir James Graham said he was prepared to give his decided opposition to Mr. Ward's amendment, for he viewed the property of the Irish Church as trust property, in trust for certain uses; and consistently with the principles of truth, he could not consent to divert that property to any other than its established uses.—Mr. Roebuck denounced the Irish Church as the "ecclesiastical enormity of Europe." He taunted the Prime Minister with having, on Friday night last, reiterated the very words of Mr. O'Connell, that, with agitation in Ireland, and the shadow of a shade of war in the distant horizon, concession to Ireland was to be obtained.—Sir R. Peel protested against the "misconception or misconstruction of the equivocal expressions" used by him on Friday last. He deprecated the failure of the Maynooth measure as one that would be most disasterous, and admitted that to the support of Honourable Gentlemen opposite it should owe its success. He did not arrogate to his Government the credit of the measure; he conceded that it might have come better from that party which had been the constant friends of the Irish Roman Catholics. He likewise avowed that he knew that many of those who supported it, coming as it did from their political opponents, would thereby forfeit the confidence of their constituents; nevertheless, so anxious was he for its passing, that he threw aside all considerations of party, and called on Hon. Members generally opposed to the Government to assent to the Bill. He called on them to visit their displeasure on the Ministers if they pleased, but only to pass the measure first. Instead of having conceded the Maynooth Bill to agitation and to the fear of war, his statement on Friday last was to the opposite effect. His statement then was, that having combatted agitation by law, and agitation being suspended, this measure was announced and prepared. Mr. O'Connell, in Conciliation Hall, had asked for an endowment for Maynooth, and the Bill was framed more in deference to the opinion of those who had abstained from the Repeal demand than to those who had engaged in it. As to fear of war with America, the measure was actually in print before the President's address had been known in this country. Sir R. Peel continued to say that he felt no humiliation from having proposed this measure. He should, indeed, have felt humiliated if he could have shrunk from proposing it, for fear of being charged with inconsistency. With respect to Mr. Ward's motion, the Right Hon. Baronet said that a substantive motion would have been a better way of testing the opinion of the House on the question at issue. As to the motion put on the notice paper by Mr. Law, it appeared to him to be framed expressly for the purpose of inviting support from all those who wish to take the funds from the Established Church, and from such a combination of gentlemen holding opposite principles no good could come.—Lord J. Russell said his intention was to support the motion, but then he was resolved to oppose any other amendment, no matter what, that might be moved. He would not be satisfied with the Irish Established Church remaining as it is; it should be reduced, and made suitable to the number of Protestants in Ireland. The Noble Lord concluded by saying—"Whether there will be any future discussion upon these matters I know not, but if there should be, it will then be my duty to contrast the conduct of Hon. Gentlemen opposite from 1836 to 1841, and from 1841 to 1843, with that which they at present pursue; in so doing, I must suppose either that they exhibited the greatest blindness and want of foresight during the period from 1835 to 1843; and in that case, I can have no opinion of their wisdom; I must suppose them to be Ministers most wanting in capacity; or if I refuse that conclusion, and say that they are men of great abilities and sound judgment, then I must deny that they have acted with any sincerity during the whole course of their political career." The debate was, on the motion of Mr. Colquhoun, adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, April 24.

Royal Commission.—Shortly before five o'clock there was a Commission for the purpose of giving the royal assent to certain bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, and the Duke of Buccleuch.

The following are the Bills which received the Royal Assent:—The Sugar Duties Bill, the Glass Duties Bill, the Customs Duties Exports Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Thames Navigation Bill, and Bretton's Divorce Bill.

The Duke of Buckingham presented a number of petitions from Wendover and other places against the grant to Maynooth.

Ecclesiastical Commission.—The Duke of Richmond begged to ask the noble lord (Wharncliffe), whether the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had come to any resolution with respect to the sale of property under their care? Lord Wharncliffe replied that the Commissioners had come to certain resolutions on this subject, and that he should be shortly prepared to lay the papers upon the table of the House. The Duke of Richmond begged to ask when the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would be ready for delivery? Lord Wharncliffe said the report was in preparation, but he could not at present state the precise time at which it would be delivered.

Church Education.—The Earl of Clancarty presented a number of petitions from Louth and other parts of Ireland, in favour of Church education; also several petitions against any increased grant to Maynooth, and stated that in the event of the latter subject coming before their lordships, he should feel it his duty to support the prayer of the petitioners against the grant. He was very far from questioning the right of the State to provide education for any classes of her Majesty's subjects who might be disposed to receive it at their hands, But he did think that either at Maynooth or elsewhere, any system of education to be provided at the public expense ought to be carried on at the responsibility of the government, and subject to the supreme and absolute control of the State. The duty of giving education might be a great benefit, or exercise an evil influence on the minds of the people according to the nature of the instruction given; and he did consider it of the utmost importance that ministers should be held responsible to Parliament, as Parliament was in a fearful degree responsible to the country, for whatever money was expended, and to see that it was expended on a principle which might be advantageous to the happiness, usefulness, and well-being of the country. In this Maynooth had, in his opinion, signally failed. The Marquis of Normanby vindicated the character of the College of Maynooth from the remarks of the Noble Lord against its usefulness. The Noble Marquis also deprecated the discussion of the question upon the presentation of petitions. The Duke of Wellington said the ordinary practice of the House was, in presenting petitions, to avoid entering into any discussion of the principle of a measure until it came regularly before the House.

After some observations from the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Brougham, Lord Beaumont, and the Earl of Clancarty in reply, the subject dropped.

The Earl of Powis withdrew his Bill for the purpose of preventing the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph, and obtained leave to introduce another, which was read a first time, for the purpose of preventing the union of those sees and for the appointment of a Bishop of Manchester.

A great number of petitions were presented respecting the grant to the College of Maynooth, after which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Railway Charges.—Lord Granville Somerset, pursuant to notice, brought forward a motion to the following effect: "That every committee on a railway bill shall fix the tolls, and shall determine the maximum rates of charge for the conveyance of passengers (with a due amount of luggage) and of goods on such railway; and such rates of charge shall include the tolls, and the costs of locomotive power, and every other expense connected with the conveyance of passengers (with a due amount of luggage) and of goods upon such railway; but if the committee shall not deem it expedient to determine such maximum rates of charge, a special report, explanatory of the grounds of their omitting so to do, shall be made to the House, which special report shall accompany the report of the bill." The motion being put, Mr. Labouchere said the principle involved in the Noble Lord's motion was one of the utmost importance, particularly when they saw the fact that a few of the great railway companies were endeavouring to monopolise the lines as far as they could do so. He cordially approved of the principle. A long discussion took place upon this resolution, and an amendment was proposed by Mr. J. S. Wortley.

The debate on Mr. Ward's amendment was renewed. Mr. Colquhoun declared he would oppose the amendment, but would vote against the Bill itself. Mr. Bateson was also in opposition. Mr. F. Baring believed there was a growing feeling in the country that the Catholic clergy should be endowed, but that feeling would be at once checked if it was to be virtually declared by Parliament that what was to be given to the Catholics should be taken from the Protestant Establishment. Mr. Bernal declared himself as one of that section or "ghost of a section" which would, without hesitation, pare down the Protestant Church of Ireland. Lord Howick thought that the form of the amendment, as well as the occasion taken for its discussion, were alike inconvenient, interfering as they did with the progress of a very important measure. In his opinion the Protestant Church of Ireland was an institution opposed to policy as well as justice, having been the chief obstacle to the propagation of the faith which it professed, and the chief cause of all the misgovernment of Ireland. If the principle of the appropriation clause had been adopted in 1835 there would have been no danger, at least in our day, to the Protestant Establishment in Ireland; but now it was too late to compromise, and, for his own part, he would never be a party to any future scheme of incomplete reform. Mr. G. A. Hamilton read a number of statistics, in order to disprove the assertion made in the course of the debate, that nine out of ten of the benefices of Ireland were without congregations. Capt. B. Osborne said the Hon. Gentleman quoted a return, showing that there were 218 parishes in Ireland, in which there was not a single Protestant, and also contended that the Church of Ireland savoured more of puritanism and of dissent than it did of the spirit of the Church of England. He expressed his opinion of the admirable speech of Sir R. Peel as being calculated to do more to conciliate the people of Ireland than almost any that had ever been delivered in Parliament. Lord Bernard defended the Protestant Church. Mr. E. Ellice supported the amendment. Mr. E. B. Roche admitted that the measure was a good one, as far as it went, and as it was brought forward in a good and kind spirit, he regretted that the question of the Irish Church had been mixed up with it.—Lord Palmerston supported the motion of Mr. Ward.—Mr. S. Herbert denied that the Government was actuated by fear in bringing the measure forward, and commented warmly on the speech of Mr. Macaulay, who formed the only exception to the generous support which Ministers had experienced from the opposition benches.—Sir W. H. Barron thanked the Government for the manner in which they had brought this measure forward, and thought it would be ingratitude on his part if he were, in return for their kindness, to vote for the motion of Mr. Ward.—The House then divided, and Mr. Ward's motion was negatived by a majority of 322 to 148. The House then went into committee *pro forma*, and shortly after adjourned.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The express in anticipation of the Overland Mail from India, *viâ* Calcutta, reached London on Monday morning, with dispatches from Calcutta of the 8th of March, from Madras of the 14th, and China of the 4th of February. They arrived at Suez on the 5th of April, by the Bentinck; at Alexandria by the Great Liverpool on the 9th, Malta on the 13th, and Marseilles on the 19th instant. There had been little or no change in the condition, political or domestic, of India; and where there is nothing of importance to record from such a country, its increasing tranquillity and prosperity may fairly be inferred from the deficiency. The Punjaub remained almost *in statu quo*, with little chance of its being disturbed until the cold season. The Khalsa army, 40,000 strong, had assembled within a short distance of Goolab Singh's position, and as its numbers were double those of his troops might possibly muster courage to attack them. Of this, however, there appeared to be no immediate probability. The Khaals troops hold, it is clear, the fate of the Jumboo Rajah in their hands, and will either depose or allow him a share in the government, as circumstances might dictate. Meanwhile, beyond the quiet concentration of all its available forces on the north-west frontier, the Government had exhibited no disposition to interfere; but whether this movement was intended as an aggressive or a precautionary measure remains to be seen. The Scinde campaign, under Sir Charles Napier, appears to be at an end, Beejar Khan, the only remaining malcontent of any importance, having offered to surrender on the condition that his life should be spared, and a portion of his present territory allotted to him. In the Kolapore and Sawunt Warree districts the insurrection was pretty well at an end, and such of the insurgents as had escaped the vigilance of the authorities had taken refuge in Goa. The principal leader, Phond Sawunt, was still at large, but was likely ere long to fall into our hands. The clamour against Major General Napier's *conquest of Scinde* among our Indian contemporaries appears to be on the increase. There is no political news from Calcutta. A large and respectably attended meeting took place on the 1st there, for the purpose of agreeing to a vote of thanks to her Majesty, for her gracious present to that city, at the suggestion of Dwakranauth Tajore, of her own portrait, and that of Prince Albert. Dwarkanauth Tajore was about to revisit Europe. Four Hindoo students of the Medical College, for two of whom the Baboo has handsomely undertaken to provide, (the expense of the other two being defrayed by the Government,) are on their way to England to complete their education in the London hospitals. The Bishop of Calcutta, who had been suffering from serious illness, was expected to leave India for England, with a view to the restoration of his health, in May. From Madras we learn that, although in the event of a war in the Punjaub, Sir Henry Hardinge will come up the country, he will only do so in his civil capacity, Sir Hugh Gough taking, of course, the command of the army. Major General Sir Thomas Valiant having been relieved by Sir Robert Sale, was to set out for Calcutta, for the purpose of taking the command of Fort William.

The Ceylon papers confirm the report that the Government have decided that its civil servants shall for the future have no pecuniary interest in coffee and cinnamon plantations, but that twelve months shall be allowed them to close their accounts and sell.

From China we are told that Fow-chow-foo and Ningpo are to be given up as trading ports, and Chusan retained in their stead. The Chinese were building extensively on that island. Another instalment of the Chinese indemnity money, amounting to 3,000,000*l.*, had been received at Whampoa on board the Vestal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.—We regret to learn from our Paris correspondent that M. Guizot was not so well on Monday as might have been expected from the favourable account given of him by the "Moniteur Parisien" on Sunday evening. It does not appear, however, that his illness is of a dangerous character. It is probably a severe attack of influenza, or, as it is called in France, *grippe*, which is always prevalent at this season of the year.

The account of the division on the Maynooth grant, says our Paris correspondent, has produced great sensation in the French capital, although such a decision was fully expected. The success of Sir Robert Peel rather discourages his friends in Paris, for they apprehend that he must necessarily become the victim of the breaking up of his party.

One of the Paris journals quotes an article from an Augsburg paper, stating that the Court of Berlin has officially informed Russia and Austria of its determination to acknowledge formally the government of the Queen of Spain. There is nothing, however, from any other source to confirm this statement.

The Queen of Spain.—The *Augsburgh Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Rome, that Count Trapani has declined to become a suitor for the hand of Queen Isabella II. of Spain.

Switzerland.—The accounts from Switzerland do not add much to the last information. The government of Lucerne has liberated most of the prisoners who were under twenty years of age, but has condemned one of the leaders to ten years' imprisonment in irons. He would have been put to death if the ambassadors of the great powers had not instructed an agent at Lucerne to represent, in their name, the importance of clemency.

Egypt.—Ibrahim Pacha, jun., nephew of Mehemet Ali, proceeds to Europe in the course of the present month, by the Nile frigate, with the view of consulting the medical faculty on the state of his health; he has been suffering severely from disease of the liver.

The Boulac steam-frigate sailed on the 2d instant from Alexandria for Constantinople, being the first of a line of steamers every fifteen days between this part and the Turkish capital. She took 143 first and second class passengers.

An act of the most wanton and barbarous character was perpetrated on a native Coptic Christian some days ago, at Damietta. This person was accused of having spoken slightingly of the Mahomedan religion, and, on the fact having been made known to the populace, they collected round him, gave him 500 lashes, paraded him naked through the streets mounted on a buffalo, with two dead dogs and a pig attached to his legs and shoulders, and afterwards beat him until he expired under the effects of the punishment. The European consuls have taken it up strongly, but the punishment inflicted on the principals has been limited to a five years' incarceration in the Castle of Aboukir!

Reports from Syria have reached us of the plague having broken out at Jerusalem, and that the number of deaths is 40 a day.

Latest from the River Plate.—By the Odin, accounts have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 7th February. Nothing of consequence had occurred before Monte Video; but the English and French commanders still refused to acknowledge the closer blockade which Rosas had ordered to be established. The letters received by the Odin state that the government of Brazil and Paraguay had concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, in which, amongst other things, they stipulate for a mutual right of navigation on the Parana and the other rivers which flow through the territories of both. This news, if true, is a death-blow to Rosas' designs on Paraguay. When the Odin sailed, exchange at Buenos Ayres was at 4¼.

IRELAND.

Dublin, April 21.—The Repeal Association met on Tuesday at Conciliation Hall, as usual. The members assembled in considerable numbers, and evidently in high spirits. At one o'clock Mr. O'Connell moved that his esteemed colleague in the representation of Cork county, Mr. Edmund Burke Roche, should take the chair. Mr. Roche having assumed the post to which he was immediately elected, proposed that the meeting should give a cheer for Sir Robert Peel and his late majority in the House of Commons. Mr. O'Connell: Aye, Peel and Repeal. The chairman then said that, without committing themselves in any degree to the minister, they would take his measure, as it was a good one, and give their humble thanks to him and his party for it. He never felt more gratified than at the present moment. The Repeal Association was now recognised alike by friends and opponents, and it was admitted that their great confederacy could not be put down by force. The people of Ireland, however, would not be satisfied with fair words, nor with anything short of undoubted and unbounded justice to Ireland. The minister, too, had admitted that he could not carry on the government of the kingdom without conciliating Ireland. He again congratulated the meeting on the late triumph they had obtained, and particularly in the great conversion they had made in the case of Sir James Graham.

PROPOSED GRANT TO MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Notwithstanding the majority in favour of the second reading of the ministerial bill, meetings in opposition to the measure continue to take place. What is denominated "an aggregate Protestant meeting" was held on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall, the Marquis of Breadalbane in the chair. After letters from the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell and other gentlemen, apologising for their absence, had been read, four resolutions were severally proposed and seconded by the Rev. T. Robinson (rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn), the Rev. A. Tidman, the Rev. C. J. Goodheart (of Reading); Mr. Edward Baines, jun. (of Leeds, a Dissenter), Mr. Cumming, the Rev. T. Mortimer, Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart., Mr. W. Chalmers (a minister of the Free Kirk of Scotland), Mr. J. C. Evans (a Dissenter), Dr. Bennett (a Wesleyan minister), and the Rev. J. Burns. The resolutions expressed surprise and indignation that the House of Commons should have agreed to the second reading of the Bill, in spite of the public opinion shown in the numerous petitions against the measure; declared that the persons composing the meeting, though differing on other important subjects, were unanimous in opposing "the endowment of popery, as at once involving guilt and peril;" approved the step taken by the Central Anti-Maynooth Committee in calling together the London Protestant deputations from all parts of the United Kingdom; in order to take measures for defeating the bill; and offered the acknowledgments of the meeting to those members of Parliament who formed the minority on the division of Saturday morning.

On Tuesday night, also, there was a meeting of the London Baptist Association at the chapel in Eagle Street, Holborn. Mr. Pewtress was called to the chair, and addressed the audience against the measure, which, in his opinion, even if it should put down agitation in Ireland, could not fail to excite agitation in England, as being a step towards the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood. Several other gentlemen spoke, and resolutions in opposition to the grant were passed.

A third meeting took place on Tuesday evening, at Marlborough Chapel, Old Kent Road, at which Mr. D. W. Wire presided. Several speeches were delivered, and resolutions agreed to. Petitions founded on the latter were subsequently adopted, in order to their being presented to both Houses of Parliament against the passing of the bill.

On Monday evening a lecture on the subject of the parliamentary grant to Maynooth College was delivered in the assembly room of the King's Arms Tavern, Kensington, by Mr. J. T. Perceval, son of the late Right Honourable Spencer Percival. The lecture appears to have been exceedingly well received, but the tone and language of it were so exclusively of a religious character as not to be suitable for the miscellaneous columns of a newspaper.

A petition to the two Houses of Parliament, in favour of the increased grant, has been drawn up, and was submitted for signature on the Exchange yesterday. Although no public announcement was given of its existence, it received a considerable number of names, including those of many of our leading merchants and manufacturers, who, as a body, certainly do not participate in the views promulgated at the different meetings which have been held upon this subject.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A very numerous meeting of the advocates of the voluntary principle was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday night, Mr. D. W. Wire in the chair. Among those present on the platform were T. Fry, Esq., J. C. Evans, Esq., W. Allam, Esq., J. Hoper, Esq., G. Simmonds, Esq., Stafford Allen, Esq., Rev. Dr. Reid, Rev. Mr. Scales, Mr. Scovil, Mr. S. Crawford, M.P., Rev. Charles Stovell, Rev. Edward Halliday, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Price, and many other gentlemen. The body of the room was densely crowded; a considerable number of ladies were present. A series of resolutions were proposed and adopted, almost unanimously, condemning the principle of all Church endowment, but asserting the rights of the Roman Catholics to equal privileges with Protestants, viewing with alarm the present coalition in the House of Commons, and calling upon the electors throughout the country to prepare for the next general election, and not vote for any candidates who shall not be the advocates of civil and religious liberty. This meeting did not break up until nearly eleven o'clock. The meeting had been called by the City of London Young Men's Committee.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE SHEFFIELD AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

Ashton-under-Lyne, Saturday Evening, April 19.—It is our painful duty to record one of the most distressing, and, we fear, extensively fatal accidents that ever occurred in this neighbourhood. At present all is speculation as to the extent of the mischief and the amount of human life sacrificed. We are, however, enabled to say that at least from ten to twelve persons have been sacrificed, and a great many more severely injured. About twelve months ago the contractors for the Ashton-under-Lyne branch railway commenced operations, and proceeded with the works to the entire satisfaction of the company. The line, which is only about two miles long, was partly completed, and was expected to have been opened this summer. It was a double branch line, connecting the important towns of Ashton and Staleybridge with Manchester, and passing over a portion of Ashton upon twenty arches, crossing the Ashton and Huddersfield Canal and the river Tame on its way. The arches were built with stone, and appeared to be very substantial and well constructed, every one of which have been finished for some time, and the workmen were levelling the line, with a view of having the rails laid down almost immediately. About thirty men were engaged in this work, and their labours were fast drawing to a close. This afternoon, however, about three o'clock, nine of the arches gave way with a most tremendous crash, carrying with them the whole of the men employed upon the line, and some buildings contiguous. The first arch which gave way was the one over the river Tame, on which several men were employed. The shrieks of the unfortunate men were painful in the extreme, and in another moment it was followed by eight other arches, every one of which became a mass of ruins, burying beneath the fallen materials a large number of navigators and other labourers employed. The scene at this moment was most distressing, not only on account of the sacrifice of human life, but also on account of the perilous situation of those who were precipitated into the river, over which the arch passed. The fallen materials having gorged up the river, it shortly began to roll over the stones, &c., which had fallen, and threatened final destruction to those unfortunate creatures who were partially buried in the ruins. The news of the accident spread rapidly in all directions, and numerous exaggerated reports were circulated. It was currently reported that from forty to fifty persons had been killed, and that others were seriously wounded. This report soon brought together a large concourse of persons, anxiously inquiring the particulars, amongst whom were the friends and relations of those persons employed on the works. The scene at this moment was, indeed, lamentable and distressing beyond description—women looking for their husbands, children for their parents, and parents for their children, of whom no tidings could be obtained, and whose cries rendered the already melancholy scene distressing in the extreme. On inquiring, we find that close to the arch which first gave way, there is an "eye" of an old coal mine, which has long since been abandoned by the miners. It is also stated that some time ago (ten or twelve days) the earth near this coal-pit "eye" was seen to sink, and that it was then stated that the foundations of the arches were unsound. It is right to state that at the time of the accident, Mr. Joseph Fowler, one of the principal contractors, was on the centre arch, and was precipitated into the river a distance of eighteen feet, and had a very narrow escape of being killed.

Upwards of 100 men and a large number of horses have been engaged during the whole of Sunday in removing the fallen materials. A number of the bodies being found in Cheshire and the remainder in Lancashire, the investigation will of course be conducted by the coroners for the two districts, Mr. W. S. Rutter and Mr. Hudson. The names of those who have been found dead, up to Sunday afternoon, were—George Collier, 45; James Bradbury, 26; John Cox, 35; Henry Roger, 27; George Smith, 30; Samuel Smith (brother to George), 26; Adam Nowell, 20; William Leonard, 36, single men; and Abraham Nowell, 47, father of Adam Nowell, who has left a wife and four children. Taken out alive—Thomas Critchley, Richard Critchley, and Thomas Brown.

There is still much speculation as to the cause of the accident; but, in the absence of an official report from some scientific and practical man, it is impossible to convey an accurate idea of the cause. There were nine arches which formed the viaduct over the river Tame and the valley through which it runs. These arches were supported by piers of 28 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches thick at the spring of the arch, and 6 feet 6 inches thick at the base. The span of each arch was 30 feet, with a rise from the spring of 7 feet 6 inches. They were all built of stone got in the neighbourhood, which is said to be of good quality. Some of the piers were founded on rock and others upon what appeared to be solid clay. These are the facts so far as relates to the workmanship, but it is much to be desired that a very searching inquiry should be instituted. There is one circumstance which is said to have very much affected the arches, viz. the state of the property over which they were erected. For several miles round, the whole country is undermined by collieries, many of which are said to come within a short distance of the surface. There are numerous places in the vicinity which have sunk many feet, and, by so doing, have done much damage to property of every description. In one field adjoining Wharf Street, Duckinfield, about fifty yards from the line of railway, there are evident marks of sinking, some parts of it having fallen in three or four feet. In many other places in the neighbourhood similar sinkings of the earth have taken place, and many of the buildings are perfectly curved from this cause.

There appears to be little doubt but that the third arch from the abutment on the Ashton side was the first to give way, as, by a close inspection, it will be found that the piers of this arch fell towards each other, the two arches on the eastern side falling towards the west, and the other six on the western side falling towards the east.

Very large quantities of fine clay have been got from beneath this part of the country, the strata of which is within a very short distance of the surface. One of these driftways gave way some time ago, and the walls which were then built for the purpose of carrying the line over the Peak Forest Canal sunk several feet, and of course had to be taken down, and the foundation piled or filled up with clay and soil to the depth of forty-five feet. The damage will be at least 4000*l.*

THE INQUEST.

On Monday afternoon an inquest was held at the Albion Inn, Ashton, before Mr. M. S. Rutter and a respectable jury, on the bodies of the unfortunate men who were killed by the falling of the arches on the Ashton branch of the Sheffield and Manchester Railway. Several witnesses were called to identify the bodies, but none to speak to the cause of the accident. The only witness of consequence was

Henry Morton, who deposed that he was in the viaduct a few minutes before the accident occurred. He was on the Lancashire side of the river, and observed a crack in the middle of the third arch from the abutment on that side, but apprehended no danger from it. The men had been laughing and talking about it, but none seemed to care any thing about it. He was quite sure the crack had not been there long, or it would have been seen by himself and others.

Mr. Thomas Lomas: Had been an overlooker on the line for twelve months, but never apprehended any danger from the works; thought they were sufficiently strong for the purpose, and could positively say that the last had been completed about three weeks ago.

At the same hour an inquest was held at the Queen's Arms Inn, on the Cheshire side of the river, by Mr. C. Hudson, on the bodies of the sufferers who were taken out on that side of the water. In each case verdicts of "Accidental death" were returned. The inquiry was adjourned to Wednesday the 30th, to afford time for inquiry.

THE COLOSSEUM.

We scarcely know in what terms to write a brief description of this truly splendid exhibition, so much has it surpassed in reality all previous conceptions upon the subject, and truly Mr. W. Bradwell, the projector and arranger of the whole, may be looked upon as a magician, by the aid of whose golden wand a species of enchantment has sprung into existence to astonish and delight the world.

Entering the building on the side of the Regent's Park, and descending a bold staircase, the doorway of the "Museum of Sculpture" is on the left hand, and on passing through it the spectator is immediately within a noble rotunda, lighted by an entire dome of richly cut glass, to the extent of several thousand feet. The frieze is enriched with the entire Panathenaic procession from the Elgin Marbles, over which are twenty allegorical subjects in fresco painting on panels. On the floor around, in recesses and in the room, are numerous admirable specimens of sculpture by several of the most eminent artists in Europe. These consist of colossal statues, minor figures beautifully wrought, and busts of eminent persons. In the centre of the room is a staircase (most cleverly concealed by rich draperies) to the supposed summit of St. Paul's; and from the gallery may be viewed a grand double panorama of the metropolis, first by daylight, and secondly by night, when the pale brilliancy of the moon sheds a pleasing light, and the streets and shops are illuminated in their peculiar way. This does, indeed, appear the effect of magic, and the illusion is most wonderful. By the side of the staircase is what has been called the "Ascending Room"—a small apartment superbly fitted up in the Elizabethan style, capable of containing twelve persons, which by means of machinery rises gradually to the summit, from whence the panoramas of London are to be seen. Round the sculpture room are couches, covered with embroidered velvet, for the convenience of the visitors, and the ornaments and decorations may be truly styled "rich."

With respect to the Panoramas of London we copy the following graphic description:—"From a balustraded gallery, and with a projecting frame beneath it, in exact imitation of the outer dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, the visitor is presented with a picture that cannot fail to create at once astonishment and delight; a scene which will inevitably perplex and confuse the eye and mind for some moments, but which on further examination will be easily understood. It presents such a pictorial history of London—such a faithful display of its myriads of public and private buildings—such an impression of the vastness, wealth, business, pleasure, commerce, and luxury of the English metropolis, as nothing else can effect. Histories, descriptions, maps, and prints are all imperfect and defective when compared to this immense panorama; they are scraps and mere touches of the pen and pencil; whilst this imparts at a glance a cyclopædia of information—a concentrated history—a focal typography of the largest and most influential city in the world. To add to the reality of the scene, various clocks are heard, as from distant churches; also the noble sounds of the metropolitan church bells."

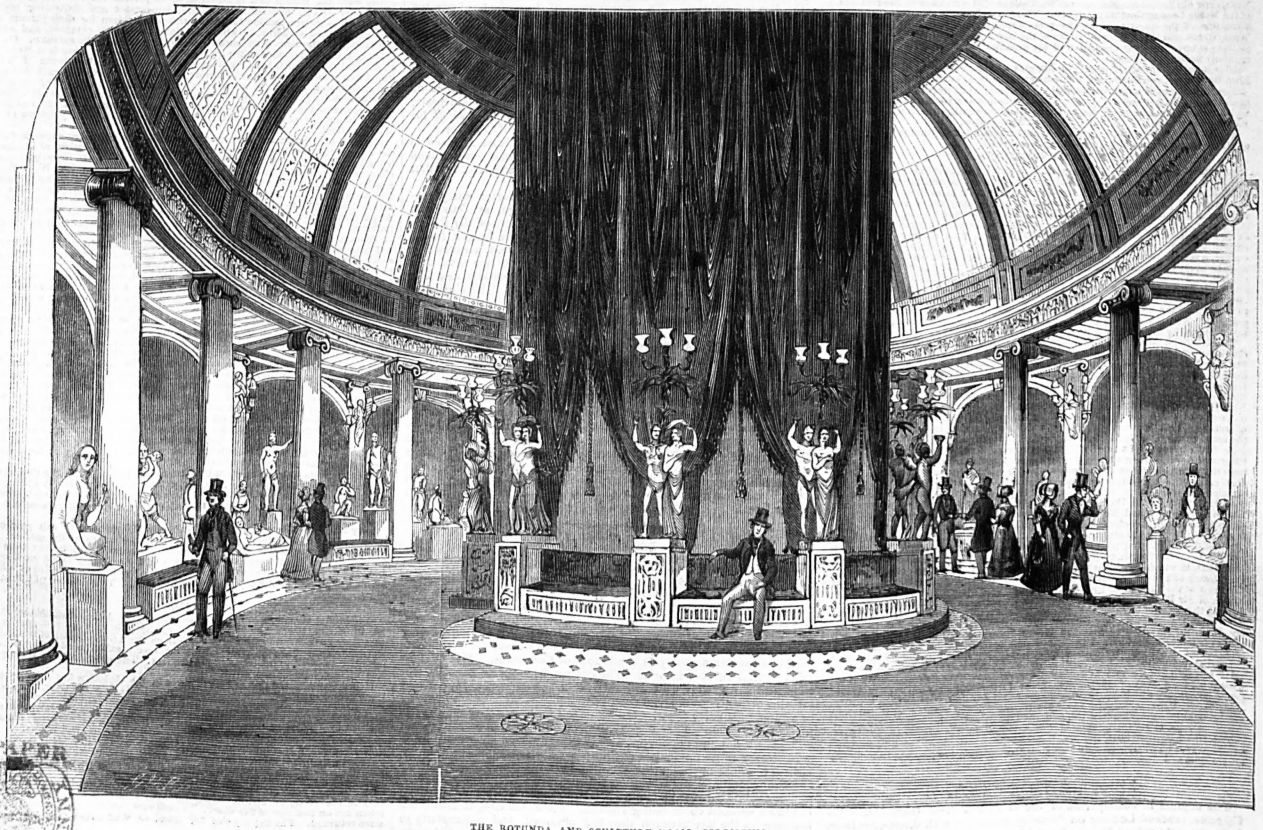


RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF THESEUS AND THE SOUTH FOUNTAIN, COLOSSEUM.

In the night view the rising of the moon, and the display of the heavenly bodies, are very cleverly managed. We are inclined to say with Shakspeare—

Here will we sit and let the sounds of music
Creep on our ears; soft stillness, and the night,
Become the touches of sweet harmony.
Look how the floor of Heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion, like an angel, sings,
Still quiring to the young eyed cherubims:
Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly clothe it in, we cannot hear it.

And truly never was art more perfectly rendered into nature. The atmospheric changes are surprising, and the distances unfolding to view in the silvery rays of Cynthia, complete a deception that surprises and gratifies beyond measure; and we perfectly concur in the language of a published description, "That it is next to impossible that any person can lean over the balustrade for five or six minutes, and mark the fleecy clouds sailing steadily along, lighted as they come within the influence of the large hazy moon, struggling upward through the smoke of the great city, and then hiding from sight or occasionally obscuring the stars that twinkle here and there in the apparently illimitable space—we say it is next to impossible they can, after such contemplation, recall themselves immediately to the conviction that the scene before them is but an illusion. Add to this, the reflection of the innumerable lights upon the bridges in the river, and that of the moon, as the flow of the tide occasionally causes the ripple to catch for a moment, and lose again as speedily, the silvery beams of the rising luminary—the brilliancy of the shops in Cheapside and on Ludgate Hill—the coloured light of the chemists in all directions—the flaring naked gas in the open stalls and markets—the cold pale moonlight on the



THE ROTUNDA AND SCULPTURE ROOM, COLOSSEUM.

windows of Christchurch Hospital, and other high or isolated buildings; and nothing short of reality can equal the amazing coup-d'œil before one. When the visitor is assured that this immense picture has no support from the wall, on which the day view is painted behind it — that it has to be erected and illuminated every evening, after the closing of the morning exhibition, the mechanical difficulties surmounted must excite his wonder as much as the perfection of the illusion will command his admiration, to heighten which various effects of street music will be occasionally introduced."

On a station above this is a beautiful camera obscura, which gives a splendid picture of the Regent's Park and scenery in the locality.

Descending from our elevated position we quit the rotunda, and seek the delicious fragrance of the conservatories, where every choice flower and shrub are growing in rich luxuriance, and send forth their combined odours almost to ravish the senses. This department has been most tastefully laid out; and the handsome plate looking-glasses, by multiplying objects, afford an idea of space that is greatly relieving to the eye. Fountains are constantly throwing up their refreshing waters to cool the atmosphere; birds are sending forth their harmonious music; and this leads us to speak of the "Gothic Aviary" — a gorgeously fitted up apartment, with natives of the waters floating on the stream, and tenants of the air, of all varieties of species and plumage, to dazzle the eyes and gratify the ears. The combination of harmonious colouring is tastefully preserved throughout, and the choice selection of trees and plants in the conservatory are most happily blended in their hues, with the bright plumage of the feathered creation. From the conservatory we proceed, between craggy rocks down which the falling cascades are leaping from crag to crag, to view the hoary ruins of temples and arcades, that form a striking contrast to the spot just left — from nature in all its living loveliness to art in wild and mutilated decay. The Temple of Theseus, with its crumbling pillars, that still stand the test of time — the Arch of Titus — the Temple of Vesta, yielding to the devastation of ages, have here faithful imitations of the originals, though not exactly in the same proportions; and descending to the lowest part we have the lone cell of the hermit, habited by the moping owl,

Who doth to the moon complain;

and a remarkably fine bird it is, with brilliantly golden eyes, and a pair of horns that might really alarm a lonely wanderer to this solitary spot, who would readily imagine it to be, not the genius but the demon of the place. Even in these ruins the remnants of frescoes are visible, though in a state of dilapidation commensurate with their supposed age. The manner in which the wreck of these ancient buildings is disposed is perfectly inartificial, and the whole is rendered more so by the clinging and spreading rock, and other plants growing profusely in the vicinity, twining their creeping limbs around the relics of an early world, and showing the past and the present—the result of the contest between man and the great Creator of the universe.

But we must now quit the representation of the failing efforts of human power to enter the "Swiss Cottage," and view the mountain scenery as seen in the vicinity. The cottage itself is very compact, and characteristic of the country; a lake nearly encircles it, and on the opposite side of its front are huge piles of rocks and glaciers, down which a cataract is falling into the water below. This is most superb, and the distant mill, cottage, and bridge, with the mountain firs, are strikingly true to nature. On the left of this appears the Mer de Glace; and in the centre Mont Blanc, with its ice-bound



THE ALHAMBRA CONSERVATORY, COLOSSEUM.

crest, towers into the heavens, and completes the illusion to the eye. These last were painted by Mr. Danson, and very ably has he fulfilled his task; in fact, the deception is so admirable, that it is not till after some time that a person can be convinced it is a well designed and cleverly arranged picture.

But we have still the most surprising part of the exhibition to inspect; we mean the "Stalactite Caverns," of which John Russell, Esq., the tourist in Germany, has thus written, speaking of the



TEMPLE OF THE SYBILS AT TERNI.

mines at the village of Adelsberg, which stands at the bottom of an inconsiderable rocky eminence: —

Having entered the cavern, you proceed through a long gallery of about a hundred paces, when it opens into the vestibule, to the most magnificent of all the temples which nature has built for herself in the regions of night. From a large rugged unequal grotto is seen a succession of the most gigantic stalactite caverns that imagination can conceive, all different in size, and form, and ornament; connected by passages which are sometimes low and bare, sometimes spacious and lofty; supported by pillars, and fretted with cornices of the purest stalactite. It would be in vain to attempt to describe the magnificence and variety of this natural architecture. The columns are sometimes uniform in their mass, and singularly placid; sometimes they are so regularly arranged, and consist of small pillars so nicely clustered together, that one believes he is walking up the nave of a Gothic cathedral. Many of these columns, which are entirely insulated, have a diameter of three, four, and even five feet. Frequently the pillar is interrupted as it were in the middle, losing its columnar form; and twisting, dividing, or spreading itself out into innumerable shapes. Sometimes it dilates into a broad thin plate, almost transparent in the light of a lamp: sometimes this plate carries itself round in a circular form; sometimes the descending part tapers to a point, which rests on the broad surface of the ascending stalagmite. The walls are entirely coated with the same substance. . . . The numerous checquered columns of stalactite that seem to support the everlasting roof from which they have only originated, often tower to such a height that the lights do not enable you to discover their summits. . . . The further you advance the elevation becomes bolder, the columns more massive, and the forms more diversified, until the scene of wonderment ends with a small subterraneous lake, deep, clear, cold, and dead still, which prevents all further progress. It has not been passed, it would therefore be too much to say that nothing lies beyond. Throughout these caverns not a sound is heard, except the occasional plashing of the dew-drop from a half-formed pillar. No living thing, no trace of vegetation enlivens the cold walls, or the pale freezing stalactites. . . . Yet these abodes are not always so still and deserted: once a year, on the festival of their patron saint, the peasantry of Adelsberg and the neighbourhood assemble in this cavern to a ball. Here, many hundred of feet beneath the surface of the earth, and a mile from the light of day, the rude music of the Carniolian resounds through more magnificent halls than were ever built for monarchs. The flame of uncouth chandeliers is reflected from the stalactite walls in a blaze of ever-changing light, and amid its dancing refulgence the village swains and village beauties wheel round in the waltz, as if the dreams of the Rosicrucians had at length found their fulfilment, and Gnomes and Kobolds really lived and revelled in the bowels of our globe.

Having given an account of the original, we shall now speak of the imitation in the Regent's Park; and certainly for beauty of design and elegance of construction it approaches as near to perfection as it is possible for human efforts to go. It is true that the scale of dimensions is necessarily reduced; but after passing through the rugged gallery, and entering the windings of the cavern, a series of apparently interminable distances present themselves, the lights from the miners' chandeliers and fires are reflected from the dropping crystals in the most brilliant rainbow colours, that are constantly varying from a golden hue to crimson, purple, and a thousand mingled dyes glowing in the richest brightness of resplendent gems. In one part appears the dark waters of a lake formed from a portion of the river Poicte (which flows right across the cavern), and on its surface are multiplications of the truly gorgeous splendour of the surrounding objects. Here many hours might be occupied with delight in viewing every portion of this remarkable place. It is truly a series of "magical effects;" and if Mr. Bardwell had merely constructed this piece of unparalleled workmanship alone, his name would stand very high for wonderful ingenuity to plan and unrivalled skill to execute. It is impossible to give an adequate description of the caverns and grottos; they *must* be seen to be properly appreciated.

The intention of the proprietor is, we believe, to charge one settled price for admission to the Colosseum (with the exception of the caverns, which will be something additional), so that the whole may be open to the public; and a handsome room is in preparation, where parties from the country may obtain all kinds of refreshment, so as to enable them to wander about at their pleasure through the mazy rounds of this enchanting exhibition, which assuredly is unique in its kind, and superior in magnificence to any other in the world. The proprietor has our best wishes for its success.

RETURN OF DR. WOLFF FROM BOKHARA. — On Sunday morning a sermon was preached at Trinity Church, Gray's Inn Road, by Dr. Wolff, who has arrived in England from Bokhara. The rev. gentleman preached a most eloquent discourse from the first chapter of St. Luke, 30th to 33d verses inclusive, to a numerous and deeply-attentive congregation, consisting of at least two thousand persons. After the service a collection was made on behalf of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and also for the society for promoting the employment of additional curates in populous places, which amounted to 37*l.* 4*s.* At the conclusion of the service, and as the rev. gentleman took his departure from the church, a great number of persons were collected round the doors, anxious to pay their respects to the philanthropist, with many of whom he cordially shook hands.



ITALIAN FOUNTAIN, COLOSSEUM.



PARTHENON AND ARCH OF TITUS, COLOSSEUM

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES, taken from the *picture* by Winterhalter, at Windsor Castle, with the gracious permission of her Majesty. The House of Brunswick at one view :— George I., George II., George III., George IV.; William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte Coburg; the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, &c. The robes of George IV. restored; the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick; the National Group; Mr. Cobden, and Bishop of Exeter.

"This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis."—The Times.

Open from Eleven till Ten. Admittance, One Shilling—Napoleon Room, Sixpence. Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square. Madame Tussaud and Sons, Bazaar, Baker Street,

BATTLE of WATERLOO, New Model, upon a large scale, representing the SPLENDID CHARGE in the earlier part of the Battle by the British Cavalry under the Marquess of Anglesey, and the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

Open from Eleven morning till Nine evening. Admission, One Shilling. One may read bulletins and despatches and histories for a month without obtaining the clear idea of these movements which a glance at the Model will convey.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

It is a national memento of one of England's most glorious triumphs.—*The United Service Gazette.*

*** DESCRIBED BY WATERLOO MEN.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, exhibited by a WORKING MODEL, having a power to carry visitors from end to end. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND on a person who has lost his natural hand. Dr. RYAN'S first Series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of DOMESTIC LIFE, daily. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S varied LECTURES with BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS. LECTURES on CHARACTER with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by Dr. WALLIS on the Pianoforte, every Evening except SATURDAY, at Eight o'clock. New and beautiful Objects in the CHROMATROPE, PHYSIOSCOPE, PROTEOSCOPE, and DISSOLVING VIEWS. Submarine Experiments by the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. WORKING MODELS described daily.

Admission, 1s.; Schools Half-price.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The DESERT, by FELICIEN DAVID.—It is respectfully announced that the last representation of this celebrated work will take place on Monday Morning, May 5., preceded by grand Miscellaneous Selection of Orchestral, Choral, and Vocal Music, from the most classical authors, and executed by the distinguished artistes of this establishment; and grand Orchestras and Chorus will include upwards of 200 performers. The whole under the direction of Signor Costa. Full particulars will be duly announced.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT (not included in the subscription) on THURSDAY next, May 1st, when will be performed Bellini's opera of

I PURITANI.

Elvira	. . .	Madame Grisi.
Henrietta	. . .	Madame Bellini.
Arturo	. . .	Sigr. Mario.
Riccardo	. . .	Sigr. Fornasari.
Walton	. . .	Sigr. A. Giubilei.
Bruno	. . .	Sigr. Galli.
And Giorgio	. . .	Sigr. Lablache.

The DANSEUSES VIENNOISES will appear in some of their favourite Pas. With other Entertainments, in which Made. Anaide Castellan, Made. Rita Borio, and Sigr. Moriani will appear. In the course of the evening, the celebrated Spanish dancer, Dona Manuela Perea, known as Pepita de Vena, and the Spanish Bolero dancers, Don Felix Garcia, will appear in some of the National Pas of Spain. With various novelties in the Ballet Department, and uniting the talents of Mdlle. Grahn, M. Perrot, M. St. Leon, and Mdlle. Cerito.

To conclude with the highly successful New Ballet Divertissement, entitled

LAYA, OU, L'AMOUR VOYAGEUR.

The Music composed and arranged by Signor Pugni, and comprising Themes from the Norwegian Melodies. The principal Dances composed and arranged by M. Perrot.

Those of the Danseuses Viennoises by Madame Josephine Weiss.

Laya	. . .	Madlle. Lucile Grahn.
L'Amour	. . .	Fraulein Fanny Fragher.
Hermann	. . .	M. Di Mattia.
Knud	. . .	M. Perrot.

In the course of the Divertissement, the following Dances:—La Norwelgienne; Original Pas de Caractere—Madlle. Lucile Grahn. Pas des Cinq Sens—Madlle. Lucien Grahn and Fraulein Fanny Fragher. Valse Galop—Pas de Six—Maddile. Lucile Grahn and M. Perrot, supported by Madlle. Ferdinand, Cassen, Demelisse, and Monselet. And the Pas des Moissons by

THE DANSEUSES VIENNOISES.

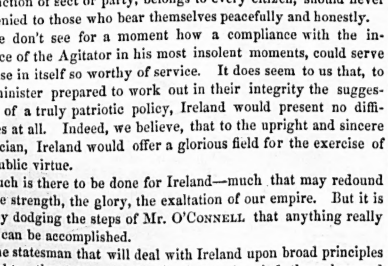
Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

A CHEAP AND ELEGANT PRESENT.—No Memento of a Visit to the Great Metropolis is more interesting or valuable than

THE GRAND PANORAMA OF LONDON,

which may now be had, in an elegantly-embossed wrapper, maroon and gold, the Engraving itself twelve feet in length, being mounted on cloth to fold into a portable pocket size. In this form it is well adapted for presents, and forms an admirable companion to the Holiday Tourist in London, and a suitable purchase for all residents in the country or abroad.

The Price of the Panorama, thus elegantly fitted up, is only EIGHTEEN-PENCE. It may be had of all newsmen or booksellers, or will be sent by post (if twenty-eight postage labels are forwarded to the publisher, C. Evans, Office of Pictorial Times, 351, Strand, London.



LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1845.

POLICY TOWARDS IRELAND,

THERE is in reference to Irish policy a misconception prevailing, which is worth correction—the misconception that "Justice to Ireland" implies a concession of all that is desired by the Irish agitators—traders and traffickers in sedition. We covet "Justice for Ireland" quite as ardently as can any of those who brag about it so offensively; but then the "justice" we desire to see realised is a "justice" that shall have its source in that morality which ascribes the highest value to the principle of doing by every one as we would he should do by us. In fact, "Justice to Ireland" intends, as an aphorism, that, in Ireland, the law should be administered in a spirit of rectitude; that the protection which, without distinction of sect or party, belongs to every citizen, should never be denied to those who bear themselves peacefully and honestly.

We don't see for a moment how a compliance with the insolence of the Agitator in his most insolent moments, could serve a cause in itself so worthy of service. It does seem to us that, to the minister prepared to work out in their integrity the suggestions of a truly patriotic policy, Ireland would present no difficulties at all. Indeed, we believe, that to the upright and sincere politician, Ireland would offer a glorious field for the exercise of his public virtue.

Much is there to be done for Ireland—much that may redound to the strength, the glory, the exaltation of our empire. But it is not by dodging the steps of Mr. O'CONNELL that anything really solid can be accomplished.

The statesman that will deal with Ireland upon broad principles of right—the statesman who, flinging to the winds the vulgar and ignorant prejudices that have hitherto tramelled the free action of even the greatest men England ever produced, is prepared, with a total abrogation of all the objects of ordinary ambition, to look to the conquest of turbulent elements in Irish society as the very prize and reward of his life, such a statesman as this will earn a name in history that will be the envy of his successors.

Conciliation! Assuredly; but let the conciliation be a conciliation that links itself to the discharge of those duties every government owes to its subjects. Let it be a conciliation which approves itself consistent with a cordial recognition of the claims of the Established Church of Ireland. If any good is to be done for Ireland, it will be done by the agency of that church. If the policy is pursued which this precious Maynooth grant indicates—if this policy is fully worked out, it is impossible that either justice or even municipal law can prevail in Ireland. If the Roman Catholic Church, which is the prime agent of discontent, is permitted to assume a prominence as a paid and recognised agent of Government, depend upon it you will not, and cannot, have any security for the maintenance of the union.

Against that union, as was the case with Scotland in the early part of the last century, revolt all the national feelings which still pervade society in Ireland. Against the union is armed every prejudice, political and religious, which belong to Irishmen as a people. It is no slight matter to beat down prepossessions so strong—convictions so ardently entertained. We must, in common honesty, separate the Irish from O'Connell. They have responded to his call, because he has flattered their prejudices, and pandered to their desires. They have that ardent feeling which belongs to all separate races—an intense desire, like that which prompts the Italian daily to pray the stranger may be driven once more across the Alps. We discover in this a failing natural to all people in themselves strongly national—all people who retain the tokens of their ancient independence—a disposition not harshly to be chastised, but, on the contrary, to be adopted and employed, and employed as the basis of a truly paternal policy.

Now, whilst we are prepared charitably to excuse the aspirations of the Irish people, we have nothing to say on behalf of those who have subordinated those aspirations to the satisfaction of their own personal ambition. Let us do all good to Ireland. Let us render to Ireland a cheerful recognition of its claims to be treated on an equality with the other parts of this great empire. Let us be aiding and abetting in every way to the social development of the noble country which has annexed herself to our union.

Blame we the Minister for the style in which he has dealt with Ireland? We blame him because he has *not* done justice to Ireland—because he has so far neglected the material interests of Ireland as practically, although not perhaps intentionally, given increased inducements to the prosecution of a mischievous agitation.

Now, we would fain ask how is it that such a new light has dawned upon the ministerial understanding in respect of the Maynooth College? To what circumstance are we to ascribe the singular change of sentiment that distinguishes the Popery minister from the chosen child and champion of No Popery? Can we ascribe to any source other than that of a desire to conciliate the plagues of Ireland, this marvellous alteration in opinion?

We desiderate a wholesome policy towards Ireland. We anxiously look to see Ireland constituted the strength, and not the weakness, of the empire. We wish to see an union which shall be an union in reality—have an existence besides an existence in Acts of Parliament—in statute books—in the declarations of orators—in the protestations of statesmen. When shall we see it? Are we to wait until the Greek kalends to see a general tranquillity restored to Ireland? Long enough may we pause for a reply.

Deal with Ireland fairly, generously, freely, but by all means deal with her *justly*. Seek peace, and ensue it; seek peace, and the peace which cannot fail to eventuate from a resolute administration of the law, and in upholding all those institutions which tend to the conservation of real freedom.

Let no man upbraid us with a desire to see Ireland dragged at the chariot-wheels of England. We wish for nothing for Ireland we do not wish for England—the pursuit of a lofty and intelligible policy—a policy directed to worthy ends, and productive of valuable results.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The usual complaint urged against our recent intelligence from India has been that it is devoid of interest. We hardly know with what justice this complaint can be urged, seeing that the arrival of every mail has brought us testimony to the fact, that the Government of India has been applying itself zealously to the task of advancing the education of the natives, and rendering them capable for the undertaking of duties that have hitherto devolved exclusively upon Europeans.

If we desire to see any permanence conferred upon our Eastern dominions—if we desire to see the British flag maintained in its pre-eminence throughout the Peninsula of Hindostan, we can do nothing more contributive to that end than giving a really sound and useful education to our coloured subjects in India.

There is no matter of doubt but that, in course of time, the British power, which in that country seems so firmly rooted, will pass away, as has done the sceptre of many a ruler besides. There is no doubt but that the authority which we have created amongst races so diverse, and in themselves so contesting, will have its end. The only wish, then, of the patriotic Englishman will be, that the greatness of his country's name will not depart without leaving behind some tokens that it has existed; and what monument more noble could we bequeath to posterity than the fact, that we had conferred upon those we had conquered the blessings of a reason intelligent, a knowledge enlarged, a religion pure and without taint of error!

In our mind, in helping on the cause of popular education amongst the Hindoos, Sir HENRY HARDINGE is doing more to work out the continuance of our power in India than has ever done the most brilliant soldier that has ever carried forward our standard over those sandy plains, and through those tangled jungles. We speak not ignorantly when we assert, that in acuteness of intellect the Hindoo yields to the inhabitant of no country.

Fain would we see the Hindoo cared for, seeing that we believe he forms one of the best stays of our empire in the East. As a sepoy, he is ever ready to shed his blood in our behalf. Nothing can exceed his devotion on the field of battle, when ranged under the British standard. Those who have led them to honour can best tell how fearlessly the sepoys have rushed forward to victory, despite all the dangers that bestrewed their way. They have been found faithful even when their fellow-countrymen reverted their allegiance. When, after the dreadful massacre of Vellore, the British troops had conquered the mutineers and regained possession of the fortress, the sabres of the native cavalry were found as deeply dyed with their countrymen's blood as those of our brave English dragoons.

Again we say it—the Hindoo is a man anxiously to be cared for and well to be tendered; and therefore we look with the highest pleasure upon all exertions such as those Sir HENRY HARDINGE has been exerting for his cultivation. India itself is a country rich in natural resources. The valley of the Ganges alone could grow sugar enough to sweeten the tea of every man

From Indus to the Pole.

Nothing is needed to render India a great country, except that it should be fruitful in mental intelligence.

Every honour to Sir HENRY HARDINGE! He is outdoing himself. His exploits in the Peninsula will pale before the good deeds he is working in India.

LEOMINSTER.—The sheriff received the writ on Tuesday, and Saturday (this day) is the day appointed for the nomination. Mr. H. Barkly has offered himself in the Conservative interest, and it is stated that Mr. Acland, of the League, intends to come forward as a candidate.

The Marquis of Blandford has vacated his seat as representative for Woodstock. This course has, it is said, been forced upon the young lord by his noble father, in consequence of the vote he gave in favour of the second reading of the Maynooth Endowment Bill. The Duke of Marlborough maintains his right to do what he will with his own son, as well as with his own seat.—*Globe of Thursday.*

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE HOSTE, C. B.—This distinguished officer, who filled the important office of Colonel-Commandant of the corps of Royal Engineers at Woolwich, expired at his residence, Mill-hill, Woolwich Common, on Monday evening, at ten minutes before six o'clock, of the combined attacks of asthma and gout, under which he had suffered for about four months so severely, as to render it necessary for him to remain in bed in an erect position to prevent suffocation. His age was, we believe, fifty-nine years. Sir G. Hoste entered the corps of Royal Engineers in the year 1802, having been gazetted as second lieutenant on the 20th of December, and on the following day, December 21., was promoted to first lieutenant. He was made captain on the 18th of November, 1807; brevet major, 17th of March, 1814; lieutenant-colonel, 29th of July, 1825; brevet colonel, 28th of June, 1838; regimental colonel, 23d of November, 1841. The services of the deceased officer were of a very important character. He served at the battle of Maida Hill, and at the siege of Scylla Castle, in 1806; at the attacks on Alexandria and Rosetta in Egypt, in 1807; at the taking of the islands of Ischia and Procida, and at the siege of Ischia Castle, in 1809. He was in the action on board the ship Spartan, in the Bay of Naples, May 3d, 1810. He joined the army in Holland in November, 1813, and was present at the attack on Antwerp, and led the guards at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was attached to the Prince of Orange, as senior officer of engineers, with the first corps at the battle of Waterloo. He was at the attack and surrender of Peronne, and at the capitulation of Paris; and was one of the commissioners appointed to give over the fortress of Thunville and other strongholds from the French to the Prussians. There is but one opinion as to his character as an officer and in private life, which was distinguished by charity and humanity. Sir George Hoste has left behind him his widow, Lady Hoste, two daughters, and three sons.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Sir Robert Peel has fixed Friday evening for an explanation of the measure he proposes with reference to the Scotch and Irish systems of banking. Lord Howick and Mr. Hume both urged the right hon. baronet to postpone his measure to another session. But no; amidst the cheers of the opposition benches, "Onward" is the motto of the Premier. With the Maynooth question, yet under discussion, there is government work of no common order in hand. It remains to be seen what Friday next will produce. Unless Scotland has changed its character, a storm is at hand that will not soon subside. Our anxiety is, that public men may be rendered equal to the trial—that a mere love of theory, contradicted as it has been by the facts of the last twenty-five years, may not be allowed further to involve those portions of this great empire which have hitherto escaped the measure of injury inseparable from its full application to them. The safety both of Scotland and Ireland in the question of the currency is to open the whole subject in its bearing upon England also, and to expose the flimsy fallacies by which the kingdom has been entrapped into the adoption of a circulating medium insufficient and impracticable for the profitable distribution of the productions of the nation, and incapable of affording to the labourer a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work."

MAYNOOTH AND THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

We inserted in our columns of last week an address from the Duke of Newcastle to his fellow subjects on the Maynooth question, which now agitates the nation. This appeal, following so closely the unexampled influx of petitions to Parliament from all parts of the United Kingdom, in opposition to the measure, manifests that the Protestant character of our national constitution will not be abandoned without a struggle. Englishmen, when fully roused to the question, will not fail to contrast the many, heart-stirring, and truly constitutional sentiments of the Noble Duke of Newcastle with the temporising arguments for the obnoxious measure advanced by Sir Robert Peel.

These arguments amount to this and no more—that the inconsistent grant of 9000*l.* to Maynooth has been annually voted by Parliament since the termination of the period originally assigned for it by Mr. Pitt. That period, however, there is reason to believe, would not have been extended had Mr. Pitt so long lived to guide the national counsels. The Premier further argued, that, as the legislature had so long perpetrated an error, and acted in contradiction of Protestant principles, they were bound, not only to continue in the same course, but to magnify the wrong to the Protestant community threefold.

It is not generally known that the contribution of nine thousand pounds, annually given to Maynooth, formed part only of a sum voted every year for Ireland after the Union; a much larger amount being assigned to the maintenance of Protestant schools, some hospitals, and other benevolent institutions in that country. But, in process of time, the portion of the grant to Protestant objects was dropped, and the grant to Maynooth was continued on that dangerous principle of expediency, which, in its application, has of late years so much impaired the fair proportions of our national constitution.

Mr. Gladstone, in supporting, on this dangerous question, the administration from which he so recently, and as it now appears, so needlessly, retired, has exposed the real secret. The right honourable gentleman has shown what will be the certain consequence of the carrying of the measure under discussion, namely, that however at present disavowed, it will inevitably be followed by a proposal from the present Government, if it long continue in the same elements for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland. Or, should the ministry be dissolved in the struggle, those who support the present policy will find themselves damaged in the estimation of their constituents as to their power to resist the "complement" of the present measure, when it is brought forward, as it certainly will be, by a Whig administration.

The kingdom is now suffering the consequences of that sad departure from principle in modern statesmen, which consists in adopting, when *in office*, the infatuated policy which, when *out of office*, they strenuously opposed. Such conduct tends to destroy all confidence in public men.

The opposition to the measure is certainly increasing out of Parliament in a formidable degree. The aggregate Protestant meeting

in Covent Garden Theatre last week, and that held in Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening — in which both the Wesleyan Methodists and the Free Church of Scotland were ably represented — manifest that though the grant may even be temporarily carried, the country will continue to be agitated till a new Parliament is assembled, when it will certainly be revised. For the peace of the empire it would be well that Sir Robert Peel were brought to see the necessity of abandoning his course, and of falling back upon the great state principles he formerly advocated, and upon which the party he professed to lead was formed. If he do not, he must ere long make up his mind to retire from office, and to give place to some one who, standing firm on the solid foundations of Church and State, will be capable of wielding, constitutionally, the immense power for good with which he is intrusted.

CAUSERIE.

We regret to announce the indisposition of Viscount Melbourne, chiefly arising from an accident which befel his lordship a few evenings since, on alighting from his carriage at the door of his mansion in South Street. The noble viscount, it appears, caught his foot in the folds of a cloak in which he was enveloped, the consequence being that he fell heavily upon the stone steps leading to the hall of the mansion. The whole of his left side was very badly bruised by the fall, and he has been confined to his bed ever since the accident. Prince Albert has called once personally on his lordship.

Mr. W. J. Clark, jun., the officiating vestry and parish clerk of Mitcham, has committed suicide by hanging himself. The cause of this act is supposed to be certain defalcations in respect to the office of treasurer to the Mitcham Savings' Bank, which had been held for some time by the deceased.

We hear, as a rumour at Liverpool on Saturday, that the blockade of Monte Video has been broken up.

On Saturday the surveyors of her Majesty's Woods and Forests were engaged in New Farringdon Street in planning out and lotting off for building ground the ground recently cleared from the portion of the new street now formed to Peter Street, leaving but a small space to complete the line to Clerkenwell Green.

At the second concert of the Royal Academy of Music, on Saturday, several of the young pupils made first appearances, which, though they indicated different degrees of proficiency, were all promising, and gave proof of a well-directed course of study. The room was crowded. The Duke of Cambridge and a number of distinguished *dilettanti* were present.

The Earl of Howth, Lord Leigh, Lord Brooke, Lord Guernsey, Viscount Lewisham, and Sir C. Douglas, Bart., M.P., are among the subscribers with handsome donations towards the erection of a tennis-court at Leamington Spa, the cost of which is estimated at 1600*l*. Thirteen hundred pounds have already been subscribed towards that object.

The Netherlands Government has presented to the establishment of Lloyds copies of the maps and charts published in that country by official authority.

A rumour was very current in Dublin that the Lord-Lieutenant is in the receipt of a letter from Sir Robert Peel, to the effect that her Majesty will leave for Ireland on or about the 10th of July. The corporation are about to advertise for tenders for the decoration of the Round Room, in which their predecessors entertained George IV.

On Saturday morning, Thomas Henry Robinson and Ann Harriet Southall, the former charged with writing, as a clerk with receiving a 50*l*. Bank of England note, the property of the Great Western Railway Company, were brought up to the public office, before the magistrates at Reading, who committed Robinson for trial.

A painful rumour is afloat, which is unfortunately too well founded, that a junior clerk to the firm of Messrs. Hallett, Stanford, and Co., bankers, Bristol, has absconded with a considerable sum, the property of his employers.

A game at whist is about to come off, to be played in quite a novel way by means of the electric telegraph. The four players to be stationed—one at Southampton, and his partner in London; their adversaries at Gosport and Basingstoke. The time it will take playing will be little more than the period occupied at the usual game.

On Saturday, at the weekly meeting of the Marylebone vestry, the annual election took place for the churchwardens and sidesmen, &c., for the year ensuing, the Rev. Dr. Spry, the rector, in the chair; a letter was received from Lord Lincoln, stating that her Majesty had been pleased to re-appoint the Hon. George Lord Kenyon as churchwarden on the part of the Crown, and George Spencer Smith, Esq., as his sidesman for the ensuing year. It was stated by Sir Peter Laurie that there was every probability of the affairs of this parish becoming an object of inquiry before a Committee of the House of Commons.

The society for teaching the blind to read are to have a public dinner in aid of the funds of this philanthropic society on the 29th inst., and with a view of raising the amount necessary for the purchase of a building more suitable to the wants of the institution.

We learn that the statement that the requisition for the condemnation of Tract 90. had been either presented to the Hebdomadal Board at Oxford, or was under their consideration, is not correct.

In the small colliery village of Philadephia, near Sunderland, the typhus fever is prevailing to a serious extent. In one street alone, Wellington Row, it is said seventy-two individuals are now lying dangerously ill.

Messrs. Lee and Co., chemical manufacturers, at the Felling, near Gateshead, with a laudable desire to promote the comfort and welfare of their workmen, have laid out a field in garden allotments for occupation by their workmen, and to encourage these humble amateur gardeners in the cultivation of their plots of ground, they have offered a number of prizes for the best specimens of produce, and also for good cultivation.

Sir John M'Neil calculates on having the whole line of railway from Dublin to Carlow open before the end of next May.

Messrs. Chalon, Stanfield, Leslie, Christall, Stump, and Ward, have left in the packet-ship Victoria, for New York, it is understood, to paint the hall of Congress of the United States. There were a large number of people to see them off. They left on the 26th.

Accounts from Alexandria of the 9th inst. state that Mehemet Ali had been residing at Cairo for some weeks past, and intended in a few days proceeding on a visit to the lower provinces, and thence to Alexandria for the summer. On the evening of the 3d it blew a terrific gale of wind at that place.

The following is the distribution of the British vessels of war in the Mediterranean:—At Malta, the Formidable, 84, bearing the flag of Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, the commander-in-chief; the Ister, 16, receiving ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir L. Curtis, second in command, and superintendent of Malta dockyard; Amazon, 26, Snake 16, Locust war-steamer, Beacon and Bonetta surveying vessels. At Gibraltar, the Scout 18, Flamer and Medea war-steamers. On her way from Malta to Smyrna, the Devastation war-steamer. At Corfu, the Orestes 18. At the Piræus of Athens, the Tyne 28, and Geyser war-steamer. At Smyrna, L'Aigle 24. At Constantinople, the Virago and Hecla war-steamers; and at Beyrout the Warspite 50.

The "Courrier du Havre" mentions that the French Government intended to seize on the Sooloo Islands, situate between Borneo and Mindanao, and to form in them an establishment similar to that of the Marquesas and Otaheite.

The Paris journal, "L'Universe," boasts that the society of the Jesuits is, at the present moment, more flourishing than at any former period, and that their number throughout Europe, and especially in France, has increased within the last year to an extraordinary extent. From a census taken in March last, there were upwards of a thousand more Jesuits in France than at the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The programme for the public entertainments in celebration of the King's fête, on the 1st of May, have been approved of by the Minister of the Interior. They are precisely the same as those of last year.

"La Gazette des Tribunaux" states that a prosecution is contemplated against the member of the Chamber of Peers and the deputy who lately fought a duel, and that permission to this effect, as regards the deputy, will probably be applied for to the Chamber of Deputies, as without that no legal proceedings can be taken.

At the Brentford sessions, George Mathews, a young man, was fully committed to take his trial on five charges of forgery. He had forged the names of several tradesmen of Brentford, and obtained sums varying from 5*l*. to 6*l*. at Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., bankers, Charing Cross.

The debts of the Duke of Sussex have all been paid with but two exceptions—the first is a bond given to Mademoiselle Dervieux for 10,000*l*., and the second is the account of his Royal Highness's legal executor, which amounts to a considerable sum, owing to the great expense incurred in the adjustment and settlement of all claims upon the estate of the duke.

Mr. Bowes, member for South Durham, in reply to an application from some of his Wesleyan constituents to vote against the Maynooth grant, says he had always supported the grant, and must be consistent. He concludes his letter in these words:—"If I am to forfeit the confidence of those I have now for some years had the honour of representing, I could not wish to do so on any fairer ground than that of my remaining the consistent advocate of religious toleration."

On Monday a meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, to distribute 272*l*. 10*s*. to distressed applicants. Amongst the members present were Admiral Sir E. Codrington, Admiral Dundas, Admiral Hawker, Admiral Lord Radstock, Commanders Houghton, Gray, Tyte, Marshall, and many other gallant officers. Captain Dickenson was in the chair. From the financial statement it appeared that, including the balance remaining from the last audit, the receipts since the previous quarterly meeting amounted to 158*6l*. The sum of 503*l*. had been distributed in relief, and deducting other disbursements, a balance of 97*1l*. was left in the hands of the treasurer. A further sum of 500*l*., in the whole, was now awarded to other applicants. Thanks were then given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., and the gentlemen forming the committee of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, have presented their late secretary, Mr. Martin, librarian to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, with a valuable silver inkstand, in testimony of their sense of his services to that institution. The subscription to defray the cost was confined to the members of the committee.

Mr. Galliot, the gentleman who, with Mr. Bevan, the solicitor of the Old Jewry, conducted Tawell's defence, had several interviews with Mrs. Tawell, at Berkhampstead, during the past week, for the purpose, it is stated, of making representations to the Home Secretary not to interfere with the possession, by the Rev. Mr. Cox, of Tawell's confession. It seems now pretty clear that the contents of the document will not meet the public eye till the books and manuscripts of Mr. Cox may hereafter be transferred to other hands.

John Dowling, a captain's steward, was fully committed from Queen Square, for bigamy.

The morality of the Polka, says the "Brussels Gazette," has been officially acknowledged at Antwerp. This favourite air of the calumniated dance has been set to the carillons of the cathedral of Antwerp. This gallantry on the part of the municipality of the city merits honourable mention.

The "Silesian Gazette" informs us that the States of Prussia, Posen, Silesia, and of the Rhine have pronounced, either unanimously or by a great majority, in favour of the petitions for the liberty of the press.

In the Arches Court, Sir H. J. Fust gave judgment in the case of the Bishop of Exeter *v.* the Rev. Mr. Shore. The bishop had cited Mr. Shore for preaching in an unconsecrated chapel. Mr. Shore replied that the court had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as (Mr. Shore) had seceded from the Church and become a dissenting preacher. The court decided against Mr. Shore's protest, and ordered him to appear absolutely on the next court day.

The proof of debts under the bankruptcy of C. J. Mathews is finally concluded, and a dividend will soon be declared.

The Earl of Derby completed his seventieth year on Monday last.

A copy of the commission for inquiring into the expediency of altering the circuits of the Judges in England and Wales has been printed. The commission is dated on the 14th of February last, appointing as commissioners Baron Platt, Mr. Justice Alderson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, J. S. Wortley, F. Kelly, W. Whateley, and John Greenwood, Esquires; and Sir W. Heathcote, E. Denison, J. T. Grimston, and H. Estcourt, Esquires.

Her Majesty's steam frigate Stromboli, commanded by the Hon. Captain Plunkett, arrived at Culmore on Thursday. The vessel has been sent by the Government, on the application of Major Snow, R.M., and she is to be stationed in Lough Foyle during the fishing season, for the purpose of preserving the peace, and preventing those unhappy and disgraceful outrages which have been of frequent occurence for some years past, and which, in one instance, terminated fatally last year.

On Tuesday morning, shortly after six o'clock, as Mr. Richard Cartwright, a respectable carpenter, was crossing the Hawley Field, situated on the right hand side of the Hampstead Road, and near the Hawley lock of the Regent's Canal, he discovered the body of a man, lying on his back, with a pistol grasped tight in his right hand, and his head shattered in a frightful manner. He instantly gave an alarm to a police-constable, 248 S, whom he found on duty.

Workmen have been employed for some time in making preparations for lighting Trafalgar square by means of the Bude light. That unseemly erection at Northumberland House has been removed, and large bronze pedestals have been cast for the purpose by Stevens and Son, which will be placed in a few days on the large circular granite blocks on each side of the Nelson monument, and at the terrace in Charles Street.

John Dobson, the man who has undergone two previous examinations on the charge of having stolen some cash, together with brass candlesticks and other property from Marylebone Church, was fully committed for trial from Marylebone.

At Worship Street, Thomas Bagshaw, alias Jones, aged nineteen, the son of a respectable tradesman in St. Luke's, was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, charged with uttering base counterfeit coin of the realm to policemen in the neighbourhood of the Mile End Road. He was committed for trial, and preparatory to his journey to Newgate the policeman removed him into the yard, but having occasion to turn round for a moment to collect his witnesses, the prisoner suddenly darted like a flour through a private passage leading into the street, and was instantly out of sight. An active pursuit immediately took place, but up to the close of the court no trace of him had been obtained.

Mr. James Francis Donovan, an artist, of Well Street, Wellclose Square, charged with obstructing the police in the execution of their duty, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment at the Thames police-court.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Mr. Henry Dickinson was appointed a provisional councillor for Madras, on the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. John Dent.

The Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., curate of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, has been appointed to the incumbency of the district church of St. James, Curtain Road. Patron, the Bishop of London.

The following resolutions have been agreed upon by the Committee on Railway Bills:—That committees on railway bills have leave to sit in the present session, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, if the committees shall think fit. That such of the standing orders as relate to the composition of the committees on railway bills, and the orders consequent thereon, be suspended so far as regards railway bills pending in the course of the present session.

A numerous meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Craven was held at Leeds on Monday, for the purpose of petitioning her Majesty and the two houses of Parliament against the projected union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. The Venerable Charles Musgrave, D.D., Archdeacon of Craven, presided on the occasion, and, after some very eloquent speeches, a strongly-worded petition was unanimously adopted.

The following bulletin of the health of the consort of Don Carlos has been received in Paris, dated Bourges, April 17:—"Certain medicines administered, after a consultation of physicians, have been upon during the night, but without lessening the gravity of the illness. The arrival of Drs. Recamier and Cruveilhet from Paris is impatiently expected." The abovenamed physicians have been to Bourges, and Dr. Cruveilhet is returned. It is said that he found the august patient in a most alarming state.

The Whadimir and Preussicher steam-frigates, were launched on Wednesday, at Liverpool. They are both splendid vessels, built of iron, one for the Russian and the other for the Prussian government.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

Sub-Committee (No. 1.).

This Committee, consisting of Mr. Pakington, Mr. Forbes, Mr. V. Stuart, and other members, met on Monday.

Aberdare Railway.—This is to be a branch line of eight miles in length, commencing at the Navigation House station on the Taff Vale Railway; cost, 50,000*l*. Mr. Venables submitted the necessary formal proof, and the Committee decided that the standing orders had been complied with.

Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway.—The length of the line is fifty-seven miles, and the cost, 450,000*l*. Engineer, Sir John M'Neil. Standing orders complied with.

North Wales Mineral Railway.—Standing orders complied with.

Committee (No. 2.)

West Yorkshire.—The names of the Committee are—Mr. P. M. Stewart, Renfrewshire, chairman; Mr. Moore O'Ferrall, Kildare; Mr. Redington, Dundalk; Mr. Rice, Dover; Mr. Trotter, Surrey. The Committee having remained in deliberation for some time, admitted the parties shortly after one o'clock, when the chairman said that from the mass of business before them the Committee had resolved to take the lines in the following order:—They would first take the Heywood branch, from Manchester to Leeds; then the line to Burnley; then that to Manchester and Huddersfield; then the Dewsbury and Leeds; and then the West Riding and West Yorkshire Bills; and when those should have been disposed of they would take up the Leeds and Thirsk Bill.

Lynn and Ely and Huntingdon Lines.—The Committee appointed to investigate the merits of these lines met on Tuesday in Committee-room No. 11. The Committee were Lord Palmerston, the chairman; Mr. R. Palmer; Mr. Leslie; Mr. Wyse; and Mr. F. Berkeley. The Lynn and Ely line was first considered. The principal petition against it was that of the Middle and South Level. Mr. Austin stated the case for the promoters of the Bill. He said that the length of the line between Lynn and Ely was 26¼ miles. The population of Lynn was 18,000. There was a branch to Wisbeach, the length of which was 10¾ miles. The population of Wisbeach was 12,000. There was also a branch line, called the Hadham Branch, of seven eighths of a mile; the total length of proposed line was, therefore, 37¾ miles. It was also proposed to make a line from Ely to Huntingdon, and thence to Bedford. The length from Ely to Huntingdon was 25 miles; that made an entire length of proposed line of 62¾ miles. It was proposed that the lines should be placed under a separate management. The levels on the line were good, the gradients were good, and it was a line on which no such thing as tunnels would be thought of. With regard to the trade at present, it was carried on by navigation, by means of four rivers, the Cam, the Ouse, the Lark, and the Little Ouse, with very regard to each, and several of those, he would show that the navigation of them was slow, uncertain, inconvenient, and expensive. If the Committee looked at the map and considered the position of the northern counties of England, they would see that the commerce with Lynn was carried on through Hull and Gainsborough, and thence by sea to Lynn. In this way the passage was made to Lynn, and in this way the traffic in manufactured goods, as hardware, was carried on. There was also a considerable traffic carried on between Lynn and London in agricultural produce. The estimated cost of the line between Lynn and Ely was 300,000*l*. It was expected there would be a gross income of 43,000*l*., and a net income of 20,000*l*., giving a return of 8¾ per cent. on the expenditure. The gross income was expected to be made up by 16,000*l*. from the profits on the carriage of coals, slates, &c., and 27,000*l*. was expected from the carriage of passengers and traffic. The only substantial petition against the line was that of the Middle and South Level. The petitioners stated that they owed 48,000*l*., and that they would be seriously injured if the traffic which they had at present was attracted from them by a railway. There was the substantial ground of objection, but as they were not in a worse position than they were in this respect, and as it was not a Parliamentary ground of objection, they further stated that the Bill contained no provision for the protection of their works, and for the drainage. But the company were ready to make any reasonable protection that might be thought necessary with regard to the line, and it crossed a bit of land belonging to the petitioners, and that was the reason they came there. Mr. C. Willett, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Cresswell (banker, of Lynn), and Mr. Charles Berners Preston, were then called by Mr. Austin. The result of their testimony was to show that the proposed line would be of the greatest benefit to the town and neighbourhood of Lynn.

Tuesday.—Diss and Colchester.—This case was resumed, and the Committee proceeded with a great number of allegations respecting the plans. These were all of a technical character, and a great number were sustained.

Peterborough and Syston.—Mr. Austin appeared for this Bill, which has been favourably reported on by the Board of Trade. The learned gentleman stated at some length the advantages which would result to the inhabitants of the east coast by the construction of this line. The engineering difficulties were very few, and the prospect of a profitable return for the investment of capital proposed to be taken by the Bill from a large number of the inhabitants of Stamford, and Lord Harborough. The London and York Company also petitioned against the line, in the name of one of their solicitors, Mr. Parsons. The Committee decided against receiving the petition in the name of "John Parsons," and proceeded to the consideration of other petitions.

Barnsley Junction.—The counsel having intimated that the examination of other witnesses would occupy a considerable time, the Committee adjourned.

Shrewsbury and Grand Junction.—This Committee re-assembled, and proceeded with the Shrewsbury Grand Junction Railway Bill. Several other allegations were proved, and ultimately the Committee decided that the standing order had not been complied with.

Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth.—The Committee then proceeded with this Bill. Mr. Venables appeared on a petition from a number of landowners through whose property the line passes, and preferred several allegations, which he eventually established. They were, however, of small importance.

Farringdon Street Extension.—The line is five miles in length, and the estimated cost 800,000*l*. Mr. Parkes appeared for the promoters, and Mr. Coppock in support of a petition presented by Mr. Thomas Innis, complaining of non-compliance with the standing orders. Mr. Innis was in possession of property at Islington, through which the proposed railway would pass, and he alleged that he had received no notice of the intention of the company to take his property. It was, however, proved that notice had been left at the house; consequently the allegation failed. It was then alleged that the plans with respect to this property were inaccurate, and this allegation was sustained. The Committee adjourned at four o'clock.

Leeds and Bradford Extension.—This Bill was unopposed, and the preamble was declared proven. The clauses were also agreed to, and a new clause was inserted respecting the rights of the Leeds Canal Company.

Belfast and Ballymena.—To connect Belfast and Ballymena with a branch to Carrickfergus. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Smith appeared for the promoters, and Mr. Gregg was there to watch the Bill on the part of the provision of Belfast. Mr. Alexander addressed the Committee for the Bill. The line presented no engineering difficulties, and it would be constructed at the small cost of 11,000*l*. per mile. It would be a double line. The districts which it would affect contained a population of 87,000, and the markets weekly exported by way of Belfast large quantities of grain, linen, and pigs. The line was extremely popular, and the shares had been taken up by persons residing in Belfast. Several witnesses were examined in support of the preamble, which, being unopposed, was declared proven. On the application of Mr. Gregg, the consideration of the clauses was postponed. The other Bills were also adjourned to the same day.

London, Bedford, and Birmingham.—Mr. Burke appeared for the promoters.

Lewisham to Tunbridge.—Standing orders not complied with in many instances.

Wednesday.—Lynn and Ely.—(Group 1.)—The Committee met at twelve. Lord Palmerston, chairman. The chairman said that as the arguments and evidence in this case, so far as regarded the preamble, were finished, it only remained for the Committee to consider whether they approved of the preamble. The question was then cleared, and after about a quarter of an hour the parties were called in. The chairman then said that he had to inform the parties that the Committee, having fully considered all the arguments and evidence adduced, had not only come to the opinion that the preamble of the Bill was proved. He had also to state to the parties that it was the opinion of the Committee that the point which had been so much dwelt upon in the argument, and upon which so much evidence had been adduced, namely, whether compensation ought to be paid to the Drainage Commissioners for the diminution of the tolls which might arise from the establishment of a railway, would be much more properly raised by the introduction of a clause in the Bill, because it did not seem to the Committee to be a point justly bearing upon the allegations of the preamble. But as the point had been raised, and as arguments and evidence had been produced upon it, the Committee thought it would perhaps be convenient to the parties that he should state to them what the opinion of the Committee was upon that point. He did not know whether the parties intended to raise any further arguments upon it, and whether they were therefore in possession of all the evidence which the petitioning party might wish to rest their case. It might save time, and consequently expense to the parties, to let them know that the Committee, having fully considered all the arguments and evidence in favour of the claimants for compensation, and having duly weighed that evidence, were unanimously of opinion that it did not appear to them that there were sufficient grounds to induce them to depart in this instance from the usual practice in regard to matters of this nature, by giving compensation for drainage. The parties would, therefore, use their discretion as to the use they might make of this information, so as to guide their future proceedings. The point could be practically raised only by the introduction of a clause in the Bill. He was now only stating what the opinion of the Committee was. It was for the petitioning parties to consider whether they had any further arguments or evidence to adduce, which they might think likely to induce the Committee to alter their opinion; but, as the opinion of the Committee was founded on general reasons, it was not likely to be changed. It was for the petitioning party to exercise their judgment on that point. Mr. Hall, agent for the Drainage Commissioners, said it was not likely that the question upon which the Committee had just pronounced their opinion would be again brought before the Committee. He would, however, consult his counsel upon it. The preamble of the Bill was then agreed to. Several clauses were agreed to by the Committee, and others were adjourned for their consideration to-morrow.

Ely and Huntingdon.—Mr. Austin then proceeded to state the case of the promoters of the Ely and Huntingdon line. In the first place he should state to the Committee that this Bill had not been read a second time; but he apprehended that the Committee would be able to get over this difficulty, for though the Bill had not been read a second time, the Committee were enabled by one of the standing orders to take a Bill into consideration where it formed one of a group. The only difference would be that the Committee would have to meet *pro formâ*, to ratify their former decision; but as this Bill would be read a second time to-night, and as the Committee were to meet to-morrow, there would be no inconvenience from going on with this Bill now. The learned gentleman then stated that the line between Ely and Huntingdon was 22 miles long. The population of the towns of Ely, Huntingdon, and Godmanchester, was 20,000. The population within three miles of the line was 50,000. The cost of the line would be 200,000*l*. The estimated gross income was 17,000*l*., and, allowing for the ordinary cost of working the line, the profits would be between six and seven per cent. There were no engineering difficulties which could not be easily overcome. Evidence was then called to prove these points. In consequence of the Bill not having been read a second time, the chairman said that the Committee could not, consistently with Parliamentary usage, give its decision on the present occasion. It was understood, however, that the preamble would be considered to have been proved, as there was no opposition to it. The Committee then adjourned.

Barnsley Junction Railway.—The investigation on this railway was resumed this morning, when Mr. Locke, father of the celebrated engineer, was examined relative to the Barnsley and Silkestone coal-field, which was still unwrought. By his evidence it appeared that the railway would pass through the townships of Monk Bretton, in which there were 1030 acres of coal bed; Barnsley, 2010 acres; Barughs, 5080 acres; Dodworth, 6219 acres; Silkestone and Thurgsland, 4040 acres. That the quantity of coal likely to be raised was, from the Woodmoor coal, 4,120,000 tons; from the Barnsley thick bed, 20,100,000 tons; the Silkestone, Main coal, 37,314,000 tons; and from the Wind Moor coal, 14,544,000 tons, making a total of 76,078,000 tons, together with the opportunity of turning a bed of ironstone to better account, which underlaid a space of 5080 acres. He had been a coal surveyor there for a number of years, and had formed his opinion of the quantities from actual survey.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, April 25.

A great number of petitions were presented, and the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After a sharp discussion a division took place on the motion of Sir P. Egerton, that the Birkenhead, Manchester, and Cheshire Junction Railway Bill should be proceeded with. For the motion, 65; against it, 81: majority 15.

Mr. Gresham moved the second reading of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland Bill. The House divided;—For the second reading, 69; against it, 58: majority, 11.

The House, on the motion of Sir R. Peel, resolved itself into a committee on the subject of Irish and Scotch Banking, and Sir R. Peel was left speaking.

EPSOM RACES.—FRIDAY.

The Epsom Trial Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 given by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., for three yrs. old, 7 st., and four, 9 st. One mile.

Mr. S. Scott's Flight colt, 3 yrs. (Wheeler)						1
Sir G. Heathcote's Gratitude, 3 yrs.						2
Mr. Mack's Chance colt						3

Three others ran. Sweetmeat did not show. Won by a length.

Twenty-five pounds added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; for three yrs. old, 6 st. 3 lbs.; four, 8 st. 7 lbs.; five, 9 st. 2 lbs.; six and aged, 9 st. 8 lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.; the winner to be sold for 250 sovs. Heats one mile.

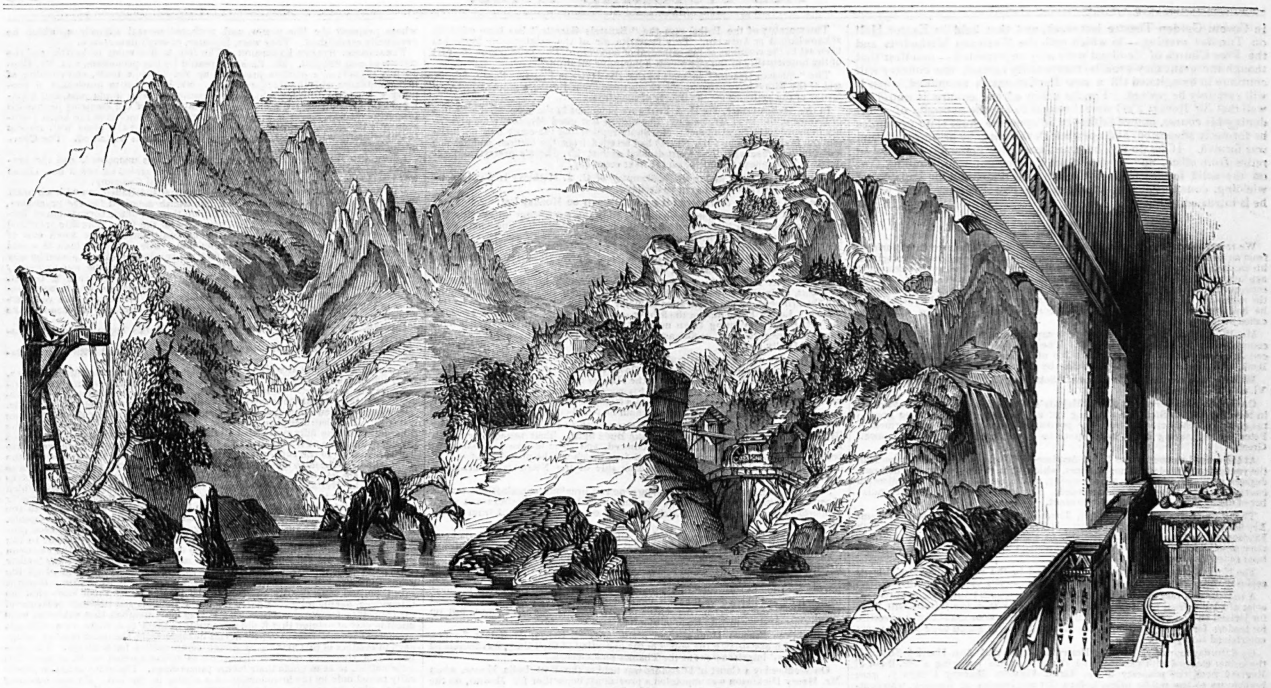
Glaucus					0	1
Mr. Wesley's Jessie Hammond					1	0
Mr. Lintott's Young England					2	0
Mr. Wilson's Freystrop					0	2

The Marquis of Blandford has resigned his seat for Woodstock by the command of his father the Duke of Marlborough.

Board of Green Cloth, St. James's Palace, April 25, 1845. — Notice is hereby given that the carriages coming to her Majesty's Drawing Room on Friday, the 2d of May next, are to fall into the line at the top of St. James's Street, come down the left hand side, and enter at the iron gate nearest to the Palace, set down at the Arcade, return by the iron gate nearest to Marlborough House, and pass through Pall Mall into St. James's Square, by George Street. When called, they are to pass from St. James's Square, by Charles Street, into Regent Street, Jermyn Street, come down St. James's Street as before, take up and go away through Pall Mall. No hackney carriage will be permitted to come within the gates. For all persons having the privilege of the entrée, tickets will be delivered at the Board of Green Cloth, on Wednesday next, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock; their carriages are to enter the gate at Constitution Hill, proceed down St. James's Park, through Stable Yard, into the Ambassador's Court, down Pen, and go out into Cleveland Row. The carriages of the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and Great Officers of State may afterwards wait in the Ambassadors' Court, and those of all other persons having the entrée may wait in Stable Yard, or St. James's Park, till called; they are then to take up in the same order as they had set down, and pass away as directed in the case of those in waiting. No carriage will be admitted with company a second time with the same ticket; to prevent which, it must be delivered at the Board of Green Cloth, on Wednesday next, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock; their carriages are to enter the gate at Constitution Hill, proceed down St. James's Park, through Stable Yard, into the Ambassador's Court, down Pen, and go out into Cleveland Row. The carriages of the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and Great Officers of State may afterwards wait in the Ambassadors' Court, and those of all other persons having the entrée may wait in Stable Yard, or St. James's Park, till called; they are then to take up in the same order as they had set down, and pass away as directed in the case of those in waiting. No carriage will be admitted with company a second time with the same ticket; to prevent which, it must be presented at Constitutional Hill Gate, and Stable Yard Gate also, by some one of it will be torn off by the Marshalmen in attendance; and no person can be allowed the privilege of the entrée by any other approach to the Palace than the gates last-mentioned. — Liverpool, Lord Steward.

Downing Street, April, 24.—The Queen has been pleased to constitute the province of New Brunswick to be a Bishop's See, to be called the Bishopric of Fredericton; and to appoint the Rev. John Medley, Doctor in Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said see. Her Majesty has further been pleased to constitute the Island of Ceylon to be a Bishop's See, to be called the Bishopric of Colombo; and to appoint the Rev. James Chapman, Doctor in Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See.

St. James's Palace, April 23. — The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon William Erle, Esq., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.



THE SWISS COTTAGE AND CASCADE, COLOSSEUM.

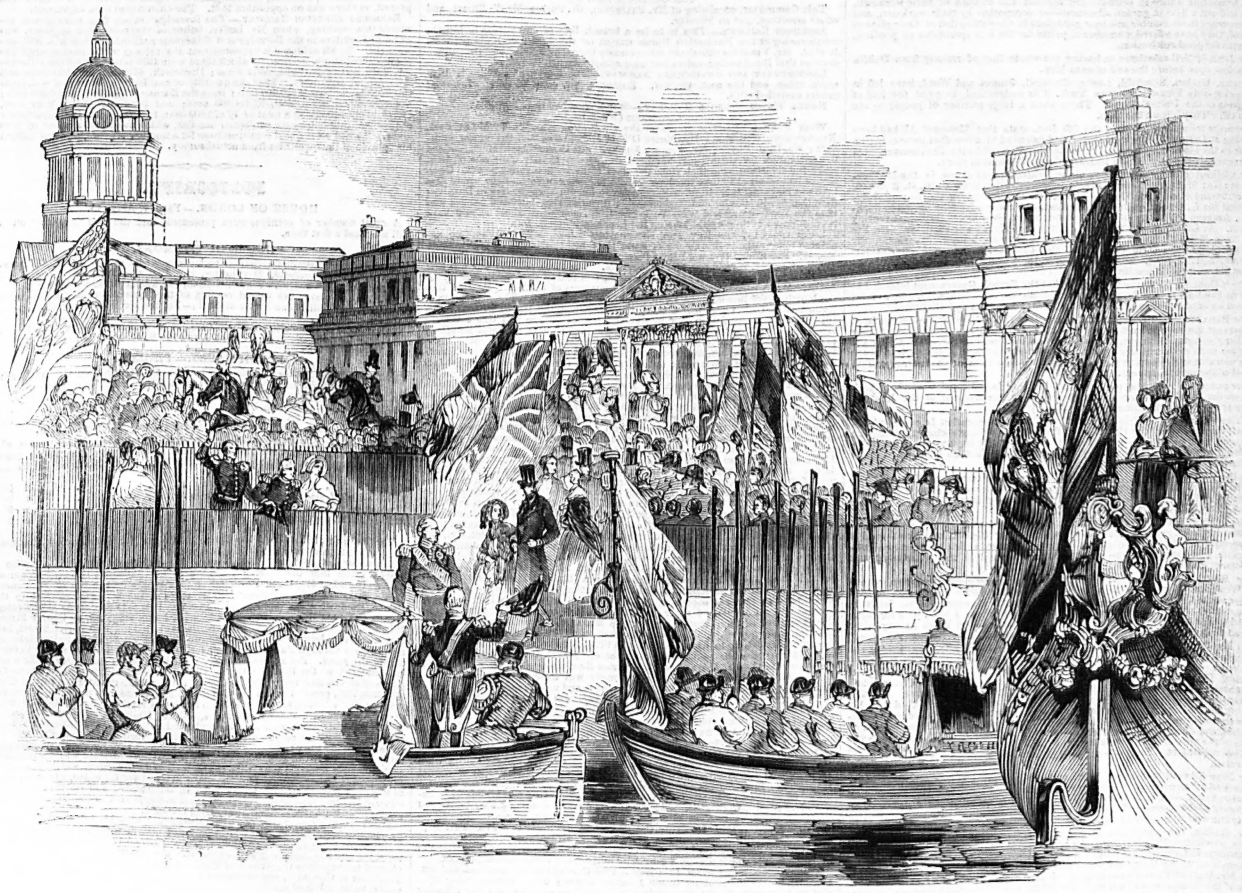
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.

The long-contemplated visit of her Majesty to the Great Britain iron steam-ship, at Blackwall, took place on Tuesday afternoon; the day was fortunately fine for this interesting excursion.

The Lord Mayor arrived at Fishmongers' Hall Wharf a few minutes before one o'clock, in his state robes, and preceded by the mace and sword bearers, and escorted by the city marshal, went on board his barge, where a large party of civic dignitaries had already assembled to receive him. Sheriffs Sidney and Hunter also embarked, and exactly at one o'clock the barge was rowed into the stream, and taken in tow by the Waterman. The lord mayor's barge had the city flag flying in the stern, and a flag with the lord mayor's arms on it in the bow, with ensigns of various devices on the staffs fitted on the poop. The Waterman was tastefully decorated with flags, and the crew in the scarlet uniform of the company emulated the splendour of the civic barge. The civic functionaries having arrived off the Crown and Sceptre at a quarter to two o'clock, went ashore to that tavern, where a lunch had been provided for them.

At Greenwich, at this time, the most stirring picture of a holiday was gradually filling up. The Dwarf tender, Lieut. Commander Beauchamp Procter was lying off the college, about one hundred yards distant, looking pretty and rakish; a number of boats had collected, and the outline of what afterwards became a most densely crowded space on the shore was prominently formed.

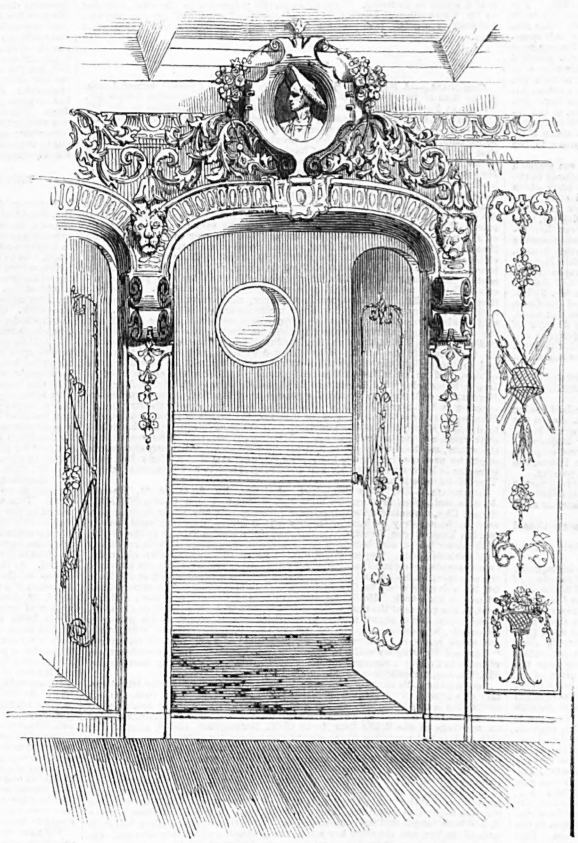
Passing over the next hour, the scene assumed a degree of brilliancy and interest almost impossible faithfully to pourtray. The guard of honour of Royal Marines had arrived, commanded by Captain Mitford, Colonel Mercer and Colonel Coryton being also in waiting her Majesty's arrival. They had marched into the college playing "Rule Britannia," to which the jolly old veterans responded on a drum and fife by "Hearts of Oak." The Marines took up their position on the college green, piled their arms, and their band commenced playing some favourite pieces of music. A guard of honour, composed of the pensioners of the hospital, half a dozen of them armed with halberds, were ranged in lines on each side of the west gate, the royal entrance, under the command of Lieut. Dornford; and a similar guard was drawn up at the east gate, commanded by Lieut. Mackenzie. On the terrace steps, forming one side of the quadrangle, fronting the river, the veterans of the service formed lines, one above the other, and the sides of the square down to the parade were also occupied by pensioners in regular order. The borders of the parade, or platform of the college stairs, the place of embarkation, were also guarded by this respected battalion, and the boys of the schools were marched in, headed by their band, and ranged around the landing steps. Two of the pensioners on each side of the first steps held the colours of the hospital, and on each side of the platform of the lower flight two of the senior boys of the school held the silken flag of the college and the union jack. The friends of the officers of the Royal Hospital were admitted by tickets, and were accommodated on the sides of the quadrangle, and on the piers; but the parade, which was carpetted with red cloth, which also covered the stairs down to the water's edge, was occupied only by the distinguished officers; close in the line from the royal carriages by a select number of ladies and gentlemen. On this platform we noticed the highly respected Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Admiral the Honourable Sir R. Stopford; the Lieutenant Governor, Sir James Gordon; Commodore Sir F. Collier, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard; Captain Sir John Franklin; the Commissioners of the Hospital, Captain Maunsell, C.B., Captain Bowker,



EMBARKATION OF THE QUEEN AT GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Captain Fisher, Admiral Young, and his brother, &c. These gallant officers and gentlemen were assembled on the parade waiting for her Majesty. Right and left from the college stairs, on the banks extending the whole length of Greenwich, crowds of spectators were assembled, and order here, as well as in the hospital, was admirably preserved by the police force under the directions of Mr. Superintendent Mallalieu, whose excellent arrangements on all occasions of this kind deserve notice. The appearance on shore, viewed from the river, was imposingly magnificent, and must have been extremely interesting to every loyal subject of her Majesty, whether we contemplate with pride the yet hardy survivors of perilous times, or with affectionate regard the maimed and tottering relict of "battles won on the great sea," those gallant chieftains who "led the way to glory," and those in training to support the honours and acquisitions those bright examples continually before them have won for their country. The river presented, if possible, a still grander appearance. About three o'clock the Dwarf was brought nearer to the stairs; the city barge, in tow of the Waterman, No. 10., was in the middle of the stream, the lord mayor and the Thames conservators on the deck in their state costume; the Father Thames crowded from stem to stern, the Ariel lying off, and the Waterman and other steamers densely freighted, often forging nearer the Greenwich banks than Capt. Fisher, Lieut. Stone, and Mr. Rowlands, harbour-masters, thought desirable to allow them to come. Their officers, assisted by the Thames Police, were actively engaged in keeping the passage clear to the Dwarf for the royal and Admiralty barges, and the men-of-war boats. At this time the Admiralty barge, rowed by eight men in scarlet liveries, lay alongside the stairs; the pretty Admiralty shallop, manned by ten men in scarlet liveries, was also near the landing-place; and the men-of-war boats, with their pendants, kept the line of communication clear. Outside these barriers innumerable boats, crowded with men and women, were edged in an inextricable mass, literally bridging one half across the Thames. The whole was most effective, and must have been strikingly gratifying to the Queen and the Prince, when, in an open carriage, drawn by four horses, preceded by outriders in scarlet liveries, and escorted by a troop of Light Dragoons, her Majesty arrived at the parade at a quarter past three, amidst a deafening cheer, resounding from ship to ship and shore to shore, and the report of cannon.

The Earl of Haddington, in his uniform of First Lord of the Admiralty, had previously arrived at the hospital, and when the royal carriage drove on the parade, immediately, with Sir R. Stopford, Sir J. Gordon, and Sir F. Collier, and other gallant and distinguished officers, surrounded it to pay their respects. The royal standard was run up to the mast-head of the flag-staff, the veterans displayed their colours, the boys unfurled the banners in their possession, and the guard of honour presented arms. Another and another enthusiastic cheer succeeded on her Majesty alighting, and leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and preceded by the Earl of Haddington and Viscount Hawarden (lord in waiting), walked down the stairs, and entered the Admiralty barge, followed by the Marchioness of Douro and Lady Villiers, who were afterwards also seated in the barge, which in a few seconds shoved off, steered by Sir F. Collier, for the Dwarf. Lord Haddington then entered the barge steered by Commander Smith, of the William and Mary yacht, and three men-of-war boats followed in procession to the Dwarf in the following order:—Captain Sir John Franklin, of the Erebus, on the right, and Captain Washington, of the Blazer, on the left; then Commander Smith, of the Rattler steam-sloop, Commander O'Callaghan, of the Vesuvius steam-sloop, Lieut. Commander Macdonald, of the Lizard steam-vessel, and Lieut.-Commander Hoseason, of the Alecto steam-sloop. Her Majesty having reached the Dwarf was assisted on board, the little vessel having the royal standard flying at the main and the Admiralty flag at the fore, and about twenty-five minutes past three she turned her head down the river, towards the great object of the royal excursion. The city barge was the *avant courrier*, and as the Dwarf passed down to Blackwall, the steamers collected and followed on her quarters and in her wake, the immense crowds on board keeping up a continual cheer until the arrival of the Dwarf off the pier, when she rounded the Great Britain and went up alongside the staging on the side nearest Blackwall, the city barge having arrived and taken up a position abreast of her.



DECORATED ENTRANCES TO BERTHS ON BOARD THE GREAT BRITAIN.

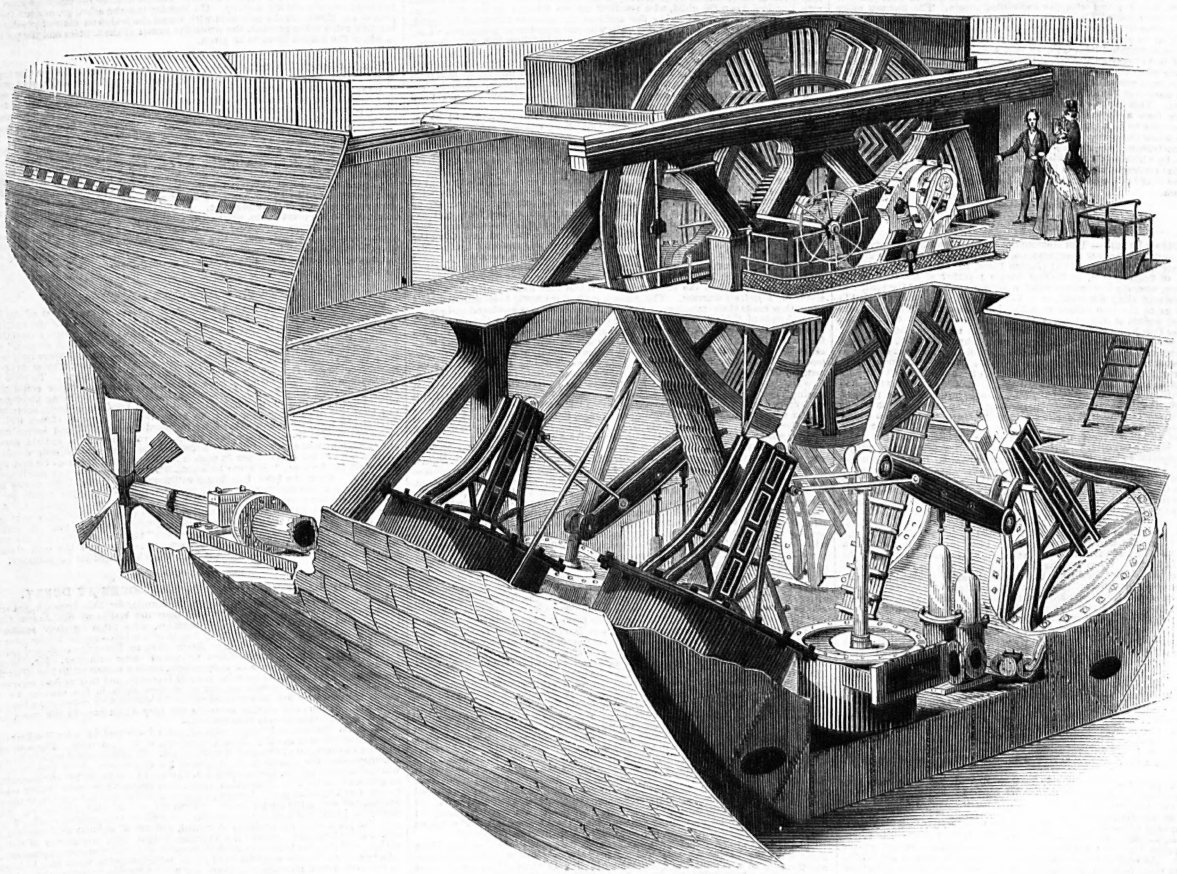
As the Dwarf passed the West India Docks, a salute was fired from the Trident, General Steam Navigation Company's ship, and the crew gave some hearty cheers; and as the Dwarf got alongside the Great Britain, a Royal Yacht Squadron schooner manned her yards, and also fired some guns.

At Blackwall the scene was a most animated one, and, if possible, more picturesque than at Greenwich. A dense crowd peopled the wharfs, piers, building-yards, ships in dock, ships building, roofs of houses, windows, stacks of timber, cranes, and the rigging of vessels up to the trucks; and every moment the boats of all sizes which had been put in requisition for witnessing the arrival of her Majesty afloat became jammed up among the steamers and other craft continually arriving. The opposite shore was also lined, and we believe there was a greater concourse of persons present than were ever before assembled on any occasion in the neighbourhood.

About a quarter to four o'clock the Dwarf was alongside the Great Britain, where the staging and an accommodation ladder covered with red cloth had been fitted for her Majesty's reception; and the smart appearance of the ship and her men and the neat preparations evidenced her to be under the command of an officer of the royal navy.

After a few minutes delay the Queen was handed on the platform of the accommodation ladder by Lord Hawarden, where Lieut. Hosken, of the royal navy, commanding the noble ship, was introduced to her Majesty and the Prince by Lord Haddington. The Queen then ascended the stairs, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and the royal standard having been struck on board the Dwarf was immediately run up to the mainmast head of the Great Britain, where it waved amidst the flags of all nations, with which the ship was richly garlanded from bowsprit to taff-rail. Enthusiastic cheering greeted her Majesty on ascending her side of the ship, which was unanimously prolonged to the arrival at the stern of the vessel, whither the royal party was conducted by Lieut. Hosken. From the steering platform there her Majesty viewed the length of the ship, and expressed astonishment to Lieut. Hosken at its immense size. Her Majesty and the Prince then walked on the starboard side to the bow of the vessel, and ascending the forecastle, for a few seconds remained there, affording the public an opportunity of seeing her Majesty, and at the same time indulging a moment in the contemplation of one of the most gratifying scenes the presence of a monarch could command afloat or ashore. The band of the Grenadier Guards, which had been stationed in the bows of the ship, received the Queen and the Prince with the National Anthem on coming on board, and as the royal party took the tour of the decks, played an appropriate march, the thunder of the cannon, the cheers of the vast multitude on shore, and in the steamers and boats, mingling with the martial strains.

The Queen and the Prince then, accompanied by Lieut. Hosken, descended to the fore promenade, and having inspected the wine stores, sleeping-rooms, and dining saloon, went to the upper deck and inspected a working model of the engines, and a section of the midship portion of the vessel, the particulars of which were explained by Mr. Brunel. The royal party then proceeded to the engine-room, where Mr. Harman, the engineer, was in attendance. His Royal Highness took a great deal of interest in the inspection of the machinery, making several inquiries, which were answered by Mr. Harman. The Queen and the Prince frequently expressed their surprise in the course of



MACHINERY OF THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.

inspection, exclaiming, "What an immense length!" The royal party then returned to the promenade deck, passing through the captain's cabin. The Queen sat for about ten minutes on the handsome chairs in the saloon, where, in a splendid mirror, her Majesty could see the whole length of the deck. Her Majesty here again expressed her surprise at the immense proportions of this apartment. The Queen and the Prince then went on deck, when her Majesty most graciously addressing Lieutenant Hosken said:—"I am very much gratified with the sight of your magnificent ship, and I wish you every possible success in your voyages across the Atlantic," to which most condescending address the gallant commander made an appropriate acknowledgment. Prince Albert inquired at what period it was intended that the Great Britain should make her first voyage; and on Lieut. Hosken saying at the latter part of July, or the beginning of August, his Royal Highness remarked, "Oh, you want to escape the equinoctial gales," when he informed the Prince that was not so much their object as it was to make one or two voyages in fine weather, to prove to the public her perfect safety with the greatest speed.

On the royal party visiting the principal saloon in which there was placed a quantity of models of different propellers, Mr. F. P. Smith was introduced to the Queen by Lord Hawarden as the inventor of the screw propeller, upon which Mr. Smith presented her Majesty with a very elegant golden model of the propeller or two-threaded screw, similar to that recently fitted to her Majesty's royal yacht tender Fairy, and to that on board the Dwarf. Her Majesty, after minutely inspecting the model, in the most gracious manner evinced her interest by accepting the beautiful little model, which was immediately placed in the care of Lord Hawardon. After the Queen had left the Great Britain, Prince Albert came to the side of the Dwarf, and addressing Captain Hosken, said the Queen had requested his Royal Highness to convey the expression of her Majesty's pleasure at the presentation of the elegant model, and desired Captain Hosken to convey the gracious sentiments of her Majesty to Mr. Smith.

A little pamphlet, bound in crimson and gold, being a description of the Great Britain steam-ship, with remarks on the comparative merits of iron and wood, as material for ship-building, by Captain Claxton, R.N., managing director of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, was presented to her Majesty, as was also a poem from the pen of Captain Johns, of the Marines, entitled "the Oak and the Iron Gnome," elegantly printed by Mr. Silverlock, in gold on enamelled and ornamented cardboard.

The royal party was about forty minutes on board the Great Britain, where nobody else was allowed at the time but a few of the directors and officers of the company, with their ladies.

Her Majesty having gone on board the Dwarf, and the royal standard having been transferred thither, she proceeded at full speed to Greenwich, amidst the reiterated cheers of the masses, and followed by a large train of steam-boats. At Greenwich the same honours were paid the Sovereign. Her Majesty repeatedly acknowledged the loyal devotion of her gallant officers and subjects, and attended by her escort proceeded at a rapid pace to Buckingham Palace, the crowds that lined the roads at intervals cheering the royal *cortége* on passing.

The Waterman steamer, which had towed the city barge, took the lord mayor and retinue to London Bridge. Great credit is due to the people on board this steamer for so skilfully leading the cumbrous vessel through the intricacies of the navigation.

The whole affair passed off in the most gratifying manner. We have not heard of the slighest accident having occurred.

The following description of this steamer and her machinery is from a clever mechanical publication—the "Apprentice:"—

"The 'Great Britain' is built of iron, and is without paddle-wheels, being propelled by the Archimedean screw, situated beneath the water at the stern of the vessel. There are four engines in all, of which two are disposed in the form of the letter A (with a cylinder and connecting rod in each leg of the letter, and a crank at the apex) at the one end of the main shaft, and the other two engines, arranged in the same form, are situated at the other end. The main shaft runs fore and aft in the vessel, and extends from one pair of engines to the other pair, the engines being set sufficiently apart to permit a large drum, carrying pitch chains, to revolve between them. There are four pitch chains in all, presenting a sectional area of twenty-four inches, and these chains, after passing over the large drum, which is eighteen feet in diameter, pass over a smaller drum of six feet in diameter, situated immediately beneath the large drum, and set it in revolution with a threefold quicker motion. The shaft on which the smaller drum is situated is continued aft to the stern of the vessel, where it protrudes through a stuffing-box into the water, and on the extremity of this shaft the screw is situated, so that the screw makes three turns for every revolution of the engines. The drums at the periphery, where the pitch chains press, are formed of wood, placed on end, so as to obviate noise, and each link of the chain is armed with a projection which fits into a recess upon the drum, so as to prevent the slipping of the chain. The cylinders, as we have already shown, lie at an angle. The air-pumps, of which there are two, stand nearly upright—one between each pair of cylinders, and are wrought off the cranks at each end of the main shaft; but, to enable the stroke of the air-pump to be less than that of the cylinders, the connection is not made from the crank to the air-pump direct, but from the crank to a lever lying transversely, from which lever the communication to the air-pump is made at such a point as to give it the length of stroke desired. This arrangement has the effect of throwing the air-pump nearer one cylinder than the other, and sets it also something out of the perpendicular, though that might have been avoided; it would have been preferable, we conceive, to have set the air-pump over the keel, and worked it by means of an eccentric crank-pin, by which the stroke might have been abbreviated to the extent required. The following are some of the principal dimensions of the ship and engines:—

Length of keel	289 feet
Breadth of beam	50 feet 6 inches
Depth of hold	32 feet 6 inches
Tonnage	3500
Length over all	322 feet
Diameter of cylinder	88 inches
Length of stroke	6 feet
Nominal horse-power	1000

There are four cylinders in all; the steam is cut off after the piston has passed through one-sixth of its course, or one foot of the travel is worked with steam of the full pressure, and five feet with the expanding steam. The engines make eighteen strokes per minute. The diameter of the screw is fifteen feet six inches, and pitch twenty-five feet: it consists of six arms, and weighs seventy-seven cwt. The main shaft, of wrought iron, is twenty-eight inches diameter in the middle, and is perforated throughout its length, so that a stream of water may pass in at the centre of one crank-pin and out at the centre of the other. In order that this may be done while the engine is at work, a pipe of the same length as the crank is fitted at each end of the engine, one end of the pipe being fixed to the crank-pin, and the other in the central line of the shaft, with a joint that admits of its revolution. This pipe is in effect a slender crank for transmitting the stream of water from a stationary pipe to the crank-pipe, and by its means a current of water may be kept passing through the main shaft, for the purpose of keeping it cool while the engine is in motion. It is anticipated that by this and other such contrivances, the engines may be worked with water instead of oil in the bearings, by which a considerable economy will be effected.

In our pictorial representations we have given a view of the machinery and an engraving of one of the entrances to the berths for passengers, which run on each side of the saloon.

LAW.

Court of Queen's Bench.—The Greenwich Pier.—Jobson v. Plattmore.—This was an action to recover compensation in damages for an injury alleged to have been done to certain houses at Garden Place, Greenwich, by the formation of a kind of floating pier, by lashing barges together at the back of the plaintiff's houses, whereby the communication between them and the river was cut off. The plaintiff alleged himself, as to four of the houses, to be entitled in reversion; and as to the two others as entitled in possession. The cause was tried at the last assizes at Maidstone, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff as to the four houses, and for the defendant as to the two houses. Mr. Serjeant Shea now moved for a rule to show cause why the verdict, so far as it related to the four houses in which the plaintiff claimed an interest in reversion should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered, on the ground that the plaintiff, in the character of reversioner, could not maintain an action of this sort; or why there should not be a new trial on the ground that, even if the action was maintainable, the evidence did not support the allegation of injury. As to the first point, it was clear that the existence of a permanent injury to a reversion was in the nature of a nuisance; but if that was so, then the law did not give an action for that which might be abated by the act of the reversioner, or might be made the subject of an indictment for a nuisance. The court granted this rule.

Williams v. Wentworth.—This was an action to recover a sum of money claimed by the plaintiff to have been won by him on the Derby race. The cause was tried before Lord Denman at the last sittings in London, when it appeared that the plaintiff had subscribed to a Derby sweep, the winner of which was to be, according to the terms of the club, the person who held the ticket of "the first horse" at the Derby race. The plaintiff drew Running Rein, and claimed the sweep. The defendant, who was the stakeholder, refused to pay till the question of Running Rein's disqualification should be decided. When the decision took place, he paid over the money to the holder of Orlando. For the plaintiff, it was contended that Running Rein had been the first horse, within the meaning of the rules of the club, and that the right to the sweep was to be decided by the fact of the horse coming in, and not by any disqualification of such horse by any decision of the Jockey Club, or of any other tribunal; in other words, the expression "first horse" could not be translated "the winner." Lord Denman had been of a different opinion, and the jury had therefore found a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Jervis now moved to set aside this verdict, and to enter it for the plaintiff, on the ground that the rules of this particular club must be construed by the expressions contained in them alone, and without reference to any other rules, and that the fact of the horse coming in first was that which must decide the title to the stakes. Mr. Justice Patteson had no doubt that "first horse" meant the winner; that there was no other sensible construction to be put upon the words; and that there was, therefore, no good ground to disturb the verdict.—Rule refused.

Court of Bankruptcy.—In re Learmouth.—The insolvent's adjourned examination was fixed for this day, in order that he might make an offer to his creditors in liquidation of their claims, but it appeared that he had not been enabled up to this time to effect it. A proposition, however, was now suggested by the court, that a sum of 50*l*. should be paid within the next six months, and that in default thereof his protection should be subsequently withheld. After a short discussion this arrangement was agreed to, and the insolvent obtained his protection.

In re C. J. Matthews.—This day was fixed for an audit in the matter of this bankrupt, the well-known comedian of the Haymarket Theatre, but nothing occurred of the slightest interest to the public, or the insolvent's creditors, the declaration of a further dividend being adjourned to a future day.

Court of Exchequer.—The Attorney-General *v.* Smith.—The Great Distillery Case.—Trial at Bar.—Thursday having been specially fixed for the trial of this cause, the court was densely crowded long before the commencement of business. As soon as their lordships had taken their seats on the bench, an argument took place between the counsel, on the point—whether or not the jury should view the premises? The jury themselves thought they could understand the model better than the premises; but Mr. Kelly, the counsel for the defendants, was anxious that they should do so, and the court was also of opinion that it would be desirable. They consequently proceeded to the view, attended by Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and two "shewers," appointed for the purpose. On their return the trial proceeded. It is expected that it will last several days.

POLICE.

Guildhall.—A Bailiff in Trouble.—On Saturday a person named *Lewis*, of the firm of Israel and Lewis, sheriffs' officers, Strand, attended before Mr. Alderman Farebrother for further examination, on the complaint of Mr. W. Cole, of Clapham, for substituting a gold watch and diamond ring for similar articles of greater value, the property of Frederick Lindsay Cole, seized under an execution for debt. The evidence previously taken was read over, showing that the effects seized by the sheriff having been advertised for sale by auction by Mr. Izod, the complainant employed a broker to purchase certain articles. He bought only the diamond ring. Upon seeing it, Mr. W. Cole found it was not his brother's, and waited upon Mr. Izod, who said the ring would be sold at a future time, and offered to return the money if the ring produced had been purchased in error. From the evidence of Mr. Harding, a solicitor, it appeared that the defendant, who acted as a sheriff's officer, sold him the ring by private contract. He gave 20*l*. for the watch and ring. On the evening of the same day, or the next morning, Lewis asked him to allow the ring and watch to pass through the sale as a matter of form, as that would be more regular. No application, however, was made for the articles till after the sale, when Mr. Izod, by letter, and Mr. Lewis in person, applied for them, that they might be sold by auction and bought in. Mr. Harding parted with them for that purpose, receiving Lewis's written undertaking to return them or forfeit 50*l*. At the sale they produced 32*l*. Mr. Alderman Farebrother, after consulting with the city solicitor, pronounced his decision from a minute drawn up by the latter. He said Lewis, it was admitted, had lawful possession on behalf of the sheriff, and the right to the property remained in Cole, as the lawful owner. The officer had a right to sell the articles to Mr. Harding for 20*l*., if he intended to account for the money to the sheriff. If he intended to suppress the fact of that sale, and to appropriate the money to his own use, that moment he completed the offence, and no act of the parties subsequently could alter the character of it. It was immaterial what Lewis had subsequently done with Mr. Izod or Mr. Harding to endeavour to recover the possession of the ring, after inquiries respecting it had been instituted. If it were a bonâ fide sale of the ring to Mr. Harding, there could be no reason for inserting the article in the catalogue, and by doing so strong evidence was afforded that the former sale was a fraudulent conversion, and not a bonâ fide sale. A jury must determine the intention of the officer, and he should require him to find sureties to answer any charge that might be preferred at the sessions. Mr. Manning said if the officer had been irregular in his proceedings, that would not subject him to be convicted of felony. The defendant was bailed.

Guildhall.—Mr. *John Nicholson*, stationer, No. 8. Great St. Thomas Apostle, and *Alfred Dutton*, also stationer, of No. 2. Union Court, Old Broad Street, City, were charged with having a quantity of demy paper in their possession, the property of Messrs. Magnay and Brothers, wholesale stationers in Maiden Lane, Queen Street, Cheapside, and *John Hall*, a carman in the employ of the latter house, with having assisted some other persons now in custody to steal the said goods. Inspector Todhunter stated that, on Monday afternoon, two warrants were placed in his hands for the purpose of searching the houses of the prisoners Nicholson and Dutton. Mr. Nicholson was not within at this time, but his wife gave every facility in her power to the officers who accompanied witness in his search. Mr. Nicholson was a bookbinder and stationer; and witness, in the course of the search, discovered some paper on a shelf in the shop, which, upon being shown to Mr. G. Magnay, was identified as his property. When Mr. Nicholson was taken, he showed him the property found in his house, and asked how could he account for the possession of it; upon which he replied, "Yes, and Mr. Magnay will find himself in the wrong." Similar evidence was given as to finding wrappers and paper at Dutton's, which being identified by Mr. Magnay, the prisoners were remanded.

Southwark.—Robbing a Benefit Society.—*Thomas Marrs*, the late secretary of a benefit society, was brought up charged with breaking open the box containing a portion of the society's funds, with which he absconded. One of the stewards of the society, which was composed of hard-working men, and held its meetings at the White Bear, Long Walk, Bermondsey, stated, that on the 13th of May last a meeting of the society was held at the above house, and after the business concluded, the prisoner and one of the stewards at that period, a man named Ogilvie, remained after the members had retired. On that occasion the box, containing a portion of the society's funds, was in the room with the prisoner and Ogilvie, and on their quitting the house they gave it into the care of the landlord, who deposited it in a place of safety in his bed-room, under the impression that the money and papers of the society were all safe. On the next meeting night, however, it was discovered that the box, which had three locks to it, had been forced, and the contents taken. The prisoner and Ogilvie had each keys of the box, and the third key was in the possession of another steward. On the above discovery, immediate inquiries were instituted for the suspected persons, when it was found that they had absconded, and that one of them (Marrs) had fled to Ireland. Within the last few days the prisoner again made his appearance in London, and being seen by one of the present stewards, he was given into custody. The box, which exhibited marks of being forced open, was produced. The prisoner denied the charge; and in accounting for his sudden flight to Ireland immediately after the robbery, he said that the stewards lent him some of the funds of the society, and that being unable to refund the same on the day he expected, he went away, not wishing to meet the members of the society until he was in a situation to repay the money. The prisoner was remanded.

Lambeth.—Furious Driving and Serious Accident.—*Benjamin Myers*, a tailor carrying on business at No. 72. Oxford Street, was charged before Mr. Henry with furious driving, and running over George Jones, a child of four years of age, by which the latter was so seriously injured that its life is at present in great danger. From the evidence it appeared that on Sunday evening, about four o'clock, the prisoner, while driving along the New Cut in a gig at a furious rate, knocked down the child, who received serious injuries by the horse trampling upon him. On discovering the accident, the prisoner increased his speed, lashed two or three persons with his whip who attempted to stop him, and would have got clear off but for a cabman, who volunteered to follow him, and who succeeded in coming up with him about the centre of Westminster Bridge. The father of the child deposed, that while his wife had been sitting up with the boy, she unfortunately fell asleep, and set fire to the bed-clothes and other things in the room, so that, in addition to his trouble about the injury to his child, he had also sustained a very serious loss by the accident. The prisoner was remanded for a week, but at the same time was admitted to bail.

Marlborough Street.—The Bill Discounting System.—It will be recollected that Mr. Willis, of the Quadrant Chambers, was charged a short time ago with having fraudulently obtained from Mr. Hearne, Irish agent, Pall Mall, two bills of exchange of the value of 1100*l*., out of which the drawer, a gentleman named Mytton, had been swindled by a bill-discounting firm in Great Marlborough Street, carrying on their practices under the name of Smith and Co., and that after counsel had been heard on both sides, Mr. Maltby was of opinion, as Mr. Willis had adopted the scheme to get possession of the bills, with the connivance and sanction of Mr. Mytton, that the case did not amount to larceny, and that therefore he was bound to discharge the accused from custody. It appears that the plaintiff, after the decision, adopted other proceedings against Mr. Willis, and also against Mr. L. Goldsmid, who had assisted in getting the bills out of the hands of Mr. Hearne. An indictment was preferred against Mr. Willis and Mr. Goldsmid at the Central Criminal Court for conspiracy, and a bill having been found, the defendants gave the respective notice with respect to putting in bail. On Monday, as the defendants were on their way to this court, just as they approached the door, they were taken into custody by a police constable on a judge's warrant. The defendants had evidently been watched, and when they made their appearance the judge's warrant was produced and placed in the hands of Giblett, one of the police constables attached to the court, with directions to execute it forthwith. Mr. Lane, solicitor, who came with the defendants to put in bail, complained of the way in which the arrest had been effected. The parties were on their way to court, and they were entitled to protection. Mr. Maltby inquired if the judge's warrant had been regularly executed? Giblett, the police constable, said he had arrested the defendants before they entered the court. Mr. Maltby said his jurisdiction was at an end, it having been superseded by the warrant of a judge in a superior court. With respect to the mode in which the capture had been effected, that might be a matter which could be brought before the judge, but he had no power to entertain the charge. The defendants were then removed to the Queen's Bench Prison, where they will have to remain to give fresh notices of bail.

Marylebone.—The Eccentric Frenchman again.—M. Burchoz Hilton and the King of the French.—A tall elderly Frenchman, *M. Buchoz Hilton*, who had been waiting for some time in the court, expressed a wish to address the sitting magistrate, Mr. Rawlinson. The applicant was, about ten years ago, charged before Messrs. Shutt and Hoskins with having caused a large mob to assemble in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the French ambassador in Manchester Square, and upon that occasion he was leading a grotesquely caparisoned donkey, upon whose back was affixed a gallows, from which was suspended a figure represented as King Louis Philippe; he then distributed bills, which set forth that he had for sale a quantity of blacking made by him from the blood and bones of the hypocrite king's satellites, who had been killed fighting against the republicans of Lyons. In October last he made a statement to Mr. Rawlinson, to whom he handed a printed paper, requesting that he (the magistrate) would use his best endeavours to get it presented to Queen Victoria, in order that she might have an opportunity of giving it to the King of the French, who was then on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle; the said paper (a vast number of copies of which he had in his pockets) was altogether of an extraordinary nature, and amongst other matters it was stated that Louis Philippe was indebted to him (Hilton) several thousand pounds, for services rendered by him in the "revolution of July." In the following month the applicant asked Mr. Hall, at Bow Street, to permit him to post some of his printed bills, and it will also be remembered that in August last he applied to the lord mayor to grant a warrant for the apprehension of his majesty, for a debt of 5000*l*., as soon as he should set foot upon the shores of England. Mr. Rawlinson now asked the applicant what it was that he wanted. Applicant: I wish your lordship to give me a certificate that the French ambassador has refused to give me a passport, to enable me to return to my own country. Mr. Rawlinson: I can't give you anything of the sort. If the French ambassador objects to furnish you with a passport, I have no power to compel him to give you one. Applicant: I cannot go to Paris without the passport or a certificate from your lordship. Louis Philippe is always frightened of me when he knows I am in France, and that is the reason why the passport is not granted to me. He and the ambassador both ought to be hanged. Mr. Rawlinson: I have told you that I can't assist you, and you must take my answer. The applicant, somewhat disappointed, then got down from the witness-box, and just before he quitted the court he said, "I mean to go to the lord mayor, at the Mansion House, to-morrow. The Queen ought to be ashamed of having such an acquaintance as Louis Philippe."

Clerkenwell.—A Specimen of the Class "Linendraper."—*Mrs. Mary Anne Williams*, having the dress and manners of a lady, and who stated that she was the wife of a commercial gentleman, residing in Greenwich, was charged with uttering a base half-sovereign. James Clithero, a linendraper, of 62. Goswell Street, deposed that on the previous day the prisoner went into his shop and purchased therein to the amount of 1*s*., for which she gave him a sovereign, demanding change, and requesting that a portion of it might be a half-sovereign. He gave her the change, which she suffered to remain on the counter; but soon after demanded the sovereign back again, saying she had a shilling with which she could pay for the linen without changing. He took up the half-sovereign and the silver, when he discovered that the half-sovereign was nothing more than a gilt sixpence; he swore positively that it was an old half-sovereign he gave her, but the coin in question was of the present reign. Mr. Combe: Did you see her change the money? Prosecutor: I did not. Mr. Combe: Was she searched? Prosecutor: Yes, she was given into custody and at once searched, but no money was found on her. I think, however, it is still in the folds of her dress. She nearly fainted in the shop. Mr. Combe: And if she be innocent it was very natural she should. The lady in the most earnest manner asserted her innocence; and, in answer to the magistrate, said she was quite willing to submit to the closest search. The search was made, but nothing was found. She was discharged.

THE SHAPWICK MURDERS.—EXECUTION OF SARAH FREEMAN.

Taunton, April 23.—This wretched culprit this day expiated with her life the diabolical crime of which she was convicted. Born of poor but honest parents, Sarah Freeman, in early life, was educated at the village school, and evinced an aptitude for learning which sometimes distinguishes persons moving in a sphere similar to that in which she was reared. It is painful, however, to learn, that in very early life she exhibited a viciousness of temper and character which caused her family much uneasiness. We learn that she left school at the age of fourteen, and shortly afterwards commenced a profligate and abandoned course of life. At the age of eighteen she had two illegitimate children, and then her conduct was so disgraceful that the parishioners compelled her to leave Shapwick. She afterwards married Henry Freeman (one of her victims). On his death she went to live at Bridgwater, returning to her former habits of life. She afterwards went to London, and then returned to Shapwick.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that the unhappy woman was committed upon four distinct charges of murder, viz. for having administered arsenic to her husband, her illegitimate son, her mother, and her brother (of whose murder she was convicted at the late spring assizes), which caused their death. The two former died about eighteen months ago, and although their death was very sudden, yet no circumstances of a suspicious character developed themselves, and no inquiry as to the cause of death was instituted. However, on the death and burial of Mary Dimond (the mother), and Charles Dimond (the brother), it was suspected that they had met with their death by violence, and an intimation to that effect being given to the coroner, that gentleman immediately issued his warrant for the exhumation of the bodies, for the purpose of having them subjected to a post mortem examination. Accordingly the bodies were exhumed, and Mr. C. R. Phillips, a surgeon, residing near to Shapwick, made the necessary examination, and forwarded the stomach and intestines to Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, in order that that gentleman might make a chemical analysis of the same. This was done, and arsenic speedily discovered. Upon this it was determined by the proper authorities that the bodies of the husband and son should also be exhumed and examined in a similar manner. This was also done, and the presence of arsenic in each of the bodies was detected by Mr. Herapath. Inquiries were at once instituted both by the coroner and the magistrates, which resulted in the committal of Sarah Freeman upon the four charges already mentioned. At the assizes, the grand jury ignored the bills having reference to the deaths of the husband and son, the evidence being considered incomplete, although of a very suspicious character. She was tried on Saturday, the 5th of April, on the charge of murdering Charles Dimond, and after a careful investigation of nearly twelve hours, she was convicted on the clearest testimony. Upon being sentenced to death she burst out into most violent imprecations against those who had given evidence on the trial, and said that justice had not been done her. She remained quite sullen and uncommunicative till the 10th, when she expressed a desire to make a statement, for the purpose, as she said, of easing her mind. It was then expected that she would have made a confession, but instead of doing so, she intimated that the death of her mother and brother were caused by the hands of her brother John, who appeared against her on her trial. As this statement contained many particulars which could be confirmed or contradicted by uninterested persons living at Bridgwater and Shapwick, the governor of the gaol at Taunton visited those places, saw the persons alluded to, and discovered that the whole of the unfortunate woman's statements were a tissue of falsehoods. At intervals, since her condemnation, the unhappy culprit appeared to feel the awful position in which she was placed; but this sensitiveness, we regret to add, was of rare occurrence. She was calmly, nay, firmly, remonstrated with, but she treated those who spoke to her with great incivility; and upon one occasion, when her father's name was mentioned, she said, "I wish he had crumbled to dust before he was allowed to appear on my trial." Her brother John visited her upon the 14th, and we understand that during the interview she became as violent as ever, and the meeting presented a scene not easily to be described.

We have often, unhappily, had to record instances of hardihood in condemned criminals, which, upon the first blush, appeared to partake more of romance than reality; but Sarah Freeman has exhibited a degree of callousness which is almost incredible, and which we should not publish were it not that we have the fact from undoubted authority. It was noticed by those in attendance upon her, that previous to her trial she was very particular in getting up her dress; since her condemnation she has not been less so, and on Friday last she actually made herself a cap to appear in on the morning of her execution, saying to one of the matrons who remonstrated with her for applying her thoughts to such matters, "I am not going up there (alluding to the gallows) a perfect fright."

On Sunday the condemned sermon was preached by the chaplain, from the first part of the second verse of the 14th chapter of Hosea. A most impressive discourse was delivered, and every one present, except Sarah Freeman, appeared to feel its power. The individual who, to all human knowledge, stood most in need of spiritual consolation, was the only one who evinced indifference.

She rather courted than avoided allusion to the crimes with which she was charged, but invariably protested her innocence, and since her condemnation she has slept soundly and ate heartily. On Monday last she asked permission to dispose of her clothes to the prisoners with whom she had been classed previous to her trial; this being granted, she wrote the names of the articles and the persons to whom she wished them to be given.

THE EXECUTION.

The last dreadful sentence of the law was carried into effect on the top of Wilton Gaol, near Taunton. The hour appointed for the execution was eleven o'clock, but such was the anxiety to witness the death of this notorious murderess, that long before that period thousands of people were congreated in front of the prison. The wretched culprit retired to rest at twelve o'clock last night, up to which hour the chaplain was in attendance upon her. She slept soundly till six o'clock this morning, when she got up and ate a hearty breakfast. She was visited early by the chaplain, the under-sheriff, and the governor, and again strongly protested her innocence, saying she bought the poison for herself, and that her brother John took it from her bag, and gave it to her mother and brother. When entreated by the under-sheriff, about ten o'clock in the morning, to tell the truth, she very snappishly told him not to press her with any further questions upon the subject. Shortly after ten o'clock she attended the chapel and partook of the sacrament. At the conclusion of the service she was conducted to the press-room, where preparations were made for her execution. Shortly before eleven she appeared on the scaffold, she joined in the prayers, and again protested her innocence. In a few moments the fatal noose was adjusted, and she was launched into eternity. After hanging the usual time the body was cut down, and buried within the precincts of the prison.

EXECUTION OF JAMES CROWLEY.

Warwick, Friday.—At least five thousand persons of the lowest of the low were mustered on this occasion to witness the dying moments of the unhappy culprit. Early in the morning the idle and dissipated of the locality assembled without the prison doors. What is denominated the "funeral sermon" was preached by the chaplain on Sunday; therefore, this morning, prayers only were read in the sacred edifice. The prisoner maintained the utmost firmness throughout the service, which never abandoned him to the end. To view the sad procession, had not his arms been pinioned, a casual spectator could have scarcely guessed the criminal. While the latter process was being undergone, he said in a firm voice to the officials around him, "I did not go down there with any intention of shooting that man, so help me God." About eleven o'clock, attended by the gaoler and others, he mounted the scaffold, and immediately placed himself underneath the fatal beam. Perceptibly, not a muscle moved, and though he was expected to have addressed the populace, the only words he uttered were to his executioner (a man from Nuneaton), to whom he said upon his adjusting the rope, "It's too forward—it's too tight—it's too much under the chin." Upon the fatal bolt being withdrawn, the body of the young man appeared for a moment in a stationary position, thus yielding for awhile to his friends who were present, the hope that he had died without a struggle. As is usual in such cases (to their shame be it spoken) a number of females were present, and scarcely had the soul of the deceased taken its flight, than the scaffold was crowded by members of the "gentler sex" afflicted with wens in the neck, with white swellings in the knees, &c., upon whose affections the cold clammy hand of the sufferer was passed to and fro, for the benefit of his executioner.

THE LATE DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT DERBY.

Derby, Monday.—Mr. Bryan Balguy, the coroner for this borough, resumed the inquest he commenced last Thursday upon the bodies of Mr. James Sims, builder, and Edward Harlow, his apprentice, who came by their deaths on Tuesday last, in consequence of the falling in of a newly-erected bridge over the Mill-fleam in the Morledge. The evidence taken on Thursday consisted principally of a description of the accident by two or three witnesses. Mr. Harpur, the architect and surveyor to the corporation, made a statement to the effect that the centres of the arch had been improperly removed, and that he had cautioned the deceased Sims the contractor, not to remove them in the manner he had done. The inquiry was then adjourned for the purpose of obtaining additional evidence. At nine o'clock this morning the jury again met in the town hall. The following evidence was then taken:—

Mr. J. H. Stevens, of Derby, architect, said: I was sent for after the first accident to a meeting of the Mill-fleam Committee, which I attended. The subject of altering the sections of the arch was discussed. Mr. Cooper and myself strongly recommended the double arch instead of the single one. After that meeting I was called upon by Mr. Harpur and Mr. Moody, by the request of the committee, to give an opinion as to the section which they proposed to adopt, which was for two arches instead of one. I merely gave an opinion as to the section of the two arches, and not to the part where the groins are, and which has fallen in. Since that time I have not had any communication with the committee at all. I have seen the place since the accident happened, and am of opinion that the accident might arise from two causes—the extreme weight upon the crown of the two arches, and the pier being too weak to support the superincumbent pressure. I observed that the pier was shattered by the weight thrown upon it. I observed in the arches now standing that there was a considerable deflection; and I think that if the centre of that was struck it would fall. I consider the committee responsible, or those whom they employ. Sims has always borne the character of a

hardworking, industrious man, and I believe perfectly competent to perform the work if he had proper instructions.

Mr. Charles Moody, of Chapel Street, builder, assistant to Mr. Harpur, said: The week before the first accident occurred, the committee gave me an order to measure against Mr. Harpur, to ascertain the money to be paid. When that arch fell, I was requested to attend the committee meeting, at which Mr. Stevens and Mr. Cooper were present. Mr. Stevens sent in the section, which was examined by the committee, and generally approved. They determined to proceed with it out, substituting burrow lime for cement. The question of the centres then arose; one of the committee proposed two lengths of centres; I proposed four, which was eventually agreed to. Some difference next arose on the subject of an objection raised by Messrs. Evans to the wall and the way during the centre of the street. This question was debated several times in the committee, and I called two or three times upon Messrs. Evans, but they persisted in their objection. The committee then gave me an order to make work plans to remedy the matter. I made drawings of the iron work, and submitted them to the committee; they were approved, and were executed by Messrs. Haywood. I saw the beams proved and tested at their factory. I went down a time or two to the works to see how they were putting them in. The next time I went was to measure the work; after I had done I asked Mr. Harpur how they were putting the groins in. He told me it was a plan proposed by Sims himself, and adopted by the committee. He said that one groin had settled a little bit. I went under as far as I could to look at it, and I saw that it had. I told Sims about it. He said it had not. I repeated that it had, for there was a crack in it, and I differed in opinion from him as to his method of bonding. He said there was no settling, and that the crack was occasioned by a man accidentally backing a cart against it. He said I ought to have had more sense than to make such remarks, for I must know that brickwork would not settle in that way. I then told him to be sure and let the centres be slack under the arch, and to watch the settlement, for if it was a cart which had occasioned the crack it would not go any further, but if it was a defect in the construction of the arch it would come down upon the centres. We then parted. I never was there again until the whole of the centres were turned. I met Sims, but nothing passed between us, except his saying that he had finished all the work except one part, which he thought would cause him a good deal of trouble. I was never there again until immediately after the accident, and I stayed there until I had seen all the sufferers got out. I went into the hole as soon as I could. I asked some labourers what they were doing when the catastrophe occurred. They said they were taking out the centres. Carter, a bricklayer, who has been examined, told me that they had got out all the centres except a small part. I told him I thought it very imprudent. He replied that he did not think it very dangerous, as Mr. Sims, on the Friday and Saturday before, had taken out the centres of the sewer, which they thought considerably the worst part. I then went and examined the centres of the arch remaining, and saw them dead up to the arch all over. I then asked him how he found the covering of the ribs, and he said they were quite fast. I asked him if he did not think it very wrong to take out the centres without the whole having been first slackened? We then parted. I sent for him the next morning, when he told me he thought they had slackened them sufficiently. They had taken out some temporary props from under the nose of the drains, he being on one side and Harlow on the other when the accident happened. I repeated that they had done very wrong, and he replied that he did not think they had. I have been down to the works three times since, and I find that the centres are close up to the arch, and that the wedges could not have been drawn above half an inch. I made up my mind that the groins had not had a fair chance of standing; in consequence of there being no counteracting force, the dead weight was left on the weak side of the arch, and if the groin settled as it most certainly would, it would partially come down; the strong side would be supported, and the weak part would fall in. I have no doubt that the wedges ought to have been slackened to see whether the arch would change form. Mr. Stevens is mistaken when he says that the pier of the arch is shattered; it is not so in the slightest degree; it is the interaction that is broken. I think the pier is sufficiently strong to bear the weight put upon it.

Mr. S. Harpur, corporation surveyor, recalled, said he was employed by the corporation to superintend the works over Sims. He did not, however, interfere with Sims, as he considered that he had more practical information than himself, and he had a better opinion of his knowledge of building than he had of his own. Under this impression he did not think it necessary to report Mr. Moody's remarks about the crack. Quite admits the principles adopted by Sims, whose work and materials are very good. John Harlow, brother of the deceased, and one of the poor fellows who was hurt, was then called. He walked with great difficulty, and his face was dreadfully bruised. He said, I was underneath the arch when the accident occurred, and was buried under the materials. Was present on the Saturday previous, when I assisted Mr. Sims to slacken the wedges. All the wedges were loosened. Witness then described the accident, and said that all the "laggings" were clear of the arch by three quarters of an inch. Edward Harlow, bricklayer, and uncle of the deceased Edward Harlow, deposed that he had warned a man named Peach not to have anything to do with the culvert, as he thought it unsafe. His reason for thinking so was the length of the groin and the weakness of the foundation it stood on. The coroner then summed up, and the jury returned the following verdict:—"Accidental death; but the jury cannot separate without expressing their strong conviction that had the joint committee of the corporation and the commissioners appointed a competent and efficient engineer to superintend over Mr. Sims during the progress and in the execution of the work, and which, they think, after the warning the first accident had conveyed, they should have done, the accident which has since occurred would not have happened."

This verdict has given great satisfaction in Derby, but it is considered by very many of the inhabitants that it is expressed in terms scarcely strong enough.

THE HAMPSTEAD MURDER.

EXTRAORDINARY SELF-ACCUSATION AND APPREHENSION OF THE SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER OF MR. DELAREUE.

A few days since a letter arrived at Newgate, addressed to the condemned criminal, Thomas Henry Hocker, and it was opened by Mr. Cope, the governor. To the astonishment of Mr. Cope, he found that the letter contained a declaration to the culprit that he should not suffer the penalty of the law on Monday next, for that he (the writer) was really the murderer of Mr. Delarue, and that the blood of his victim was both night and day before his eyes, rendering his mind in such a state that he could no longer conceal his guilt. The letter, at great length, proceeded to detail the horrible struggles of the murdered man in the Haverstock Field, and concluded by assuring Hocker that it was his intention to give himself up in time enough to save him. No sooner had the governor read this letter, than he communicated with the sheriff's, and, a clue having been obtained by the city police to the writer, they have for some days been in search of him, and yesterday afternoon his apprehension was effected, and he was at once conveyed to the station-house in Black Horse Court, Fleet Street.

On the prisoner's arrival at the station-house, Sheriffs Hunter and Sydney were sent for, and proceeded to examine him upon the subject. He gave his name as William Almar. He admitted the authorship of the letter, which, the reporter was further informed, went on to recapitulate the many pleasant hours he (Almar) had spent with Hocker at the Kings and Key public-house in Fleet Street, and added that if he did not save him at least he would hang by his side. In the course of his examination by the sheriffs, the prisoner, who is said to be of a very foppish exterior, continued to rub his hat about in a very theatrical manner, and, in reply to questions put to him, he declared that he knew nothing at all about Hocker, and he could not account for the strange impulse which induced him to write the letter making such a false accusation against himself. He was ultimately removed, by direction of the sheriffs, from the Black Horse Court station to the police-station on Garlick Hill, in the ward of Cordwainer, adjacent to the Mansion House. Almar was here visited by Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, the City police commissioner, and by Mr. Cope, to whom he conducted himself in a similar manner to his conduct before the sheriffs. He, however, persisted in his previous statement that he had written the letter upon the impulse of the moment, but that what induced him to do so he could not tell.

Although much doubt is thrown upon the fact of the prisoner being in any way concerned in the murder, still it was deemed necessary to place him in a cell with two policemen.

Yesterday (Friday) morning the prisoner was taken before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House. It appears he has been a teacher in a school. He stated to the Lord Mayor that he was the writer of those letters, that there was no foundation whatever for the statements made in them—that he was not acquainted with either Hocker or Delarue, and that he had never been to Hampstead until after the murder. The prisoner's brother, who was in attendance, said he considered it was merely a foolish attempt on the part of the prisoner to obtain notoriety. The letters, some which were signed "J. Allen," were then put in and read. It was evident that the writer wished it to be imagined that he himself was the murderer. The prisoner said there was no truth in them, and that weakness of mind alone had induced him to write them. It appeared that he had been subject to fits. The lord mayor considered the whole as merely a foolish freak, but said the prisoner must be taken to Marylebone treasurer from which Hocker had been committed, where any proofs of the prisoner's mental imbecility could be produced. The prisoner was then removed.

At two o'clock Allan Kailmack (not Kelmar) was placed before Mr. Long, at the Marylebone police-office, and Mr. Sargent, the landlord of the Kings and Keys, and city police-constable Groves, 360, having certified to the writing of the letters by the prisoner, and some of his family having deposed to the diseased state of his mind, Mr. Long said he did not think, after what had transpired, that he should be justified in detaining the prisoner; but as he was at a loss how to act, he left the court to consult Sir J. Graham. On his return, he said he could not detain the prisoner. He had no doubt deluded himself into the belief, whilst in a state of melancholy, that he was implicated in the murder. He should therefore discharge him. The prisoner then left the court with his solicitor and friends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The intelligence from Alexandria of the 8th inst. announces the death of the unfortunate Copt, who had been so cruelly ill-treated at Damietta on account of some imprudent expressions he had used in speaking of the Mahometan religion. No sooner was Mehemet Ali informed of the fact, and of the insults offered by the populace of the town to the European Consuls, than he ordered the Governor to be degraded, and confined during six years in the fort of Aboukir. The chief of the ulemas, Aaly Hafagy, had been exiled to Tantah, for not having interfered to prevent those disorders.

SUICIDE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF DERRY.—By private letters received in town, we learn that Dr. M'Loughl'n, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, died on Sunday from the effect of a wound which he inflicted on his throat with a razor on the previous Wednesday.

RE-INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—On Monday, at eleven o'clock, the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Delawarr, and the executors of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, attended by several of the directors of the Kensall Green Cemetery, superintended the removal of the coffin containing the remains of his Royal Highness from the catacomb in which it was originally deposited to the mausoleum just erected for its reception. The coffin was raised on the funeral altar within the chapel, and from thence conveyed with all due ceremony to its final resting-place. The ceremony was strictly private. It will be remembered that, shortly after the demise of his Royal Highness, a splendid mausoleum was proposed to be erected to the memory of the Duke by the Freemasons of England, of which ancient and honourable order his Royal Highness was the grand master; but in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Duchess of Inverness, and other members of the family of the illustrious Prince, that intention has been abandoned, and the present monument has been erected at their own private expense. The spot selected as the situation for this monument is the centre of the circular grass plat immediately in front of the chapel, at the upper end of the cemetery. The tomb consists of a capacious vault or chamber, into which the royal remains will soon be transferred from beneath the chapel, where they now rest. The vault is a deep square excavation, sufficiently capacious to contain eighteen or twenty coffins, flagged at the bottom with Yorkshire paving, and surrounded by brick walls of immense thickness, the inner surface being covered with a smooth facing of cement. This brick work forms the resting-place for five stones, which constitute the entire of the above ground-work of the monument, and which are of grey Aberdeen granite. The four stones which form the walls of the monument are each rather more than fourteen feet in length, and about two feet in height and thickness. These are to be surmounted by the crowning stone, which has tackle attached to it all ready for lifting, an enormous block of the same granite, weighing, it is estimated, upwards of three tons. This stone, like the others, is without the slightest inscription, ornament, or device of any kind, with the exception, however, of its upper surface being slightly bevelled off at the sides. The entire height of the monument does not exceed four feet. It is surrounded by fourteen pillars, each three feet six inches in height, quite plain, and composed of the same species of granite as the monument, but connected with each other by chains.

MORE SHIPWRECKS ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—ALL HANDS LOST. — During the heavy gale of wind from the north-east, which prevailed on the night of Friday and Saturday morning, two vessels got on that terrible bank the Goodwin Sands; one became a total wreck and the other subsequently floated into deep water, and it is too strongly feared that both crews met with a watery grave. The first was discovered just about daybreak on Saturday morning, when a lugger-boat belonging to Deal, which was cruising about for any vessel that might require assistance, observed a quantity of wreck on the outer part of the sand. No time was lost by those in the lugger in bearing down to the spot, when it was found to be a foreign vessel, a galliot, apparently about 150 tons burthen. Her masts, which were painted white and green, were standing, and a new foretopsail bent. It was evident that she had struck in the early part of the morning, or late on the previous evening, for she had settled deep in the sands, and her decks almost under water, the boats, roundhouse, &c. having been all swept away by the sea, which was running very high, making a complete sweep over her. Of her unfortunate crew not a doubt was entertained that they had all perished. The men belonging to the lugger remained in the vicinity of the wreck for some hours, and then returned to Deal, where they reported the circumstance to the agent of Lloyd's. In the course of the day other boats came up with the wreck, but were unable to ascertain the name, her stern being under water; fragments, however, have been picked up, amongst which were several oars painted white, and butter firkins with the name of "Ostrfeiesrisch" branded upon them; also the initials F. H., M. H. 42, H. G. G., with the figure of a Hanoverian horse. In the course of Saturday evening the wreck floated, and beat over the sands; and at three o'clock on Sunday morning was seen drifting about three miles to the eastward, both masts still standing. Another vessel is said to have foundered during the same night on the Goodwin Sands, as the lugger-boats report seeing on the off part of the sands a vessel's lower mast keep upwards, supposed to be attached to a wreck, sunk in seven fathoms water. On the same night another foreign vessel, named the Margarette, laden with a cargo of tares, got on to the Goodwin. She shortly after floated, and was found waterlogged by some boatmen drifting down the Queen's Channel. Having secured her they managed to tow her to Whitstable, where she remains, and is undergoing unloading. She appears to have been previously employed in the coal trade, from Stockton or Hull to Altona. She is a Danish galliot, master's name Wilts; but who, with the crew, as in the former case, are supposed to be drowned.

THE INTENDED ATTACK ON ADEN BY THE ARABS.—Extract of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Aden, dated March 29.:—"The attack threatened by the Arabs has not taken place. They had assembled a force to the number of twenty thousand, but as usual they quarrelled amongst themselves, had a fight, and the whole force may be said to be broken up."

THREE NEW WRITS.—Three new writs were moved for on Monday night. The first was in the room of Sir W. W. Wynn, who seems tired of Parliament; the second in the room of Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, who has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Pringle, and will no doubt again offer himself to the electors of Peebleshire; and the third for Leominster, in the room of Mr. Greenaway, who, in a letter to his constituents, alleges urgent private business as his reason for retiring from Parliament.—*Globe.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.— On Sunday, the 19th inst., a gentleman, a passenger to Bristol by the twelve o'clock down train from the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, discovered shortly before the train arrived at Slough, that he had lost his purse containing Bank of England notes to the amount of 900*l.*, besides 2*l.* 10*s.* in gold and 8*s.* 6*d.* in silver. Immediately on the arrival of the train at the Slough station, he proceeded direct to the office of the electric telegraph, in a state of very great excitement, not knowing whether he had been robbed of his money in the railway carriage, or had lost it before he entered the train. Information of the loss was instantaneously transmitted to the superintendent of the telegraph at the Paddington terminus, who immediately proceeded to the booking-office, where the gentleman paid for his ticket, where the purse and its contents were found untouched. Within five minutes from the time of the loss being made known at the Slough Telegraph-Office, the gentleman had the satisfaction of knowing, by means of this extraordinary invention, that his property was safe, and shortly afterwards he received it by the following train.

FATHER MATHEW.—SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The "Dublin Evening Post" contains a letter from Father Mathew to Dr. Sheil, of Ballyshannon, dated Cork, April 17. After referring to temperance proceedings, Father Mathew says—"That truly great and good man, Sir Robert Peel, is fulfilling all the anticipations I formed of his administration. He will soon pacify and calm Ireland, and make our unhappy country prosperous."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—At the monthly court of the members of the Irish Society of London, held on Tuesday last, Mr. Alderman Humphery, M.P., governor of the society, in the chair, the following notice of motion, for the next court, was given by Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes:—"To consider the propriety of appointing a deputation to repair to Ireland, in the event of the Queen's visit to that country, for the purpose of presenting a loyal and dutiful address of welcome and congratulation on the occasion to her Most Gracious Majesty. The enthusiasm with which this intimation was received was of the warmest character; and the allusions made to it, in the presence of four Irish members of parliament, and other visitors, who afterwards dined with the society at the Albion Tavern, indicated not only that the proposition would be carried, but the probability that the deputation would be the largest that ever proceeded from the society to the sister kingdom. It is, moreover, confidently expected that the example will be followed by the several corporate companies of the city who have estates in Ireland. The cordiality and good-feeling which would be thus manifested to our Irish fellow-subjects could not fail to be in the highest degree beneficial.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC QUACKERY.—On Friday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the New Crown, St. Paul's Terrace, Ball's Pond, Islington, on the body of Mr. Samuel Friend, aged fifty-seven, landlord of the above house. It appeared in evidence that deceased was found dead on the floor of his bed-room on the afternoon of Tuesday last. Mrs. Berry, his housekeeper, said he had been ill for a considerable period, and latterly had next to completely lost his appetite. A friend of his had taken him to consult Dr. Epps, for a week previous to his death—"And," added the witness, "I was very sorry to hear that he had been taken there." By the coroner: He was only a week under Dr. Epps, and had no signs of death when he first went to consult that doctor. The coroner. What did Dr. Epps order him with regard to food? Witness: A lamb chop, oysters, arrow-root, &c. The coroner: That's not exactly the starving system. I held an inquest the other day on the body of a homœopathic patient, who had been for ten days kept upon water. On the eleventh day his doctor said he might have toast and water, but strictly forbade his eating the toast, lest he should make blood too fast. On the twelfth day—as, I suppose, a supreme treat—a great "blow out"—the homœopathic physician allowed his patient one spoonful of beef tea. Mr. Jefferson, a surgeon, who formerly attended deceased, attributed his death to affection of the heart; and, having been shown some prescriptions, signed J. E., and some bottles of medicine made up according to them, the chief component part of which was *aqua pura*; and, being asked by the coroner his opinion of "the mixture," he said it could not do any injury, nor could it cure any disease. The coroner: Do homœopathic doctors take homœopathic fees, I wonder? Mr. Jefferson: I fancy not. It is a good thing that they cannot do any harm. The coroner: Do you say so seriously? Suppose a patient was attacked with inflammation, would homœopathy do no harm then? Mr. Jefferson: I should not like to try it. I would stop the progress of inflammation by active and proper medicines, not administered in infinitessimal doses. The coroner: To be sure. Well, all I can say is, that John Bull, with all his reputation for good common sense, is the greatest visionary in the world. A stubborn, stiff-necked bull, indeed! Call him racher an inexhaustible, meek milch-cow, for fattening every species of quack. The jury, thinking that disease of the heart, and not homœopathy, caused the death of deceased, returned a verdict of "Natural death."

THE SWEEPINGS OF THE PARIS STREETS. — A journal states that the sweepings of the streets of Paris, sold in the mass, produces 500,500 fr. (20,020*l.*) per annum, and when retailed out again in portions, after having been kept in pits to rot, returns no less than 3,600,000 fr. (144,000*l.*), being disposed of at the rate of 3 fr. to 5 fr. the cubic metre or yard. Twenty-two years ago the mud of Paris was contracted for at 75,000 fr. (3000*l.*); in 1831 for 166,000 fr. (6540*l.*); and now for more than half a million.

HIGHLAND TENANTRY.—We understand that upwards of 400 tenants have this year received notices to quit in the counties of Ross and Cromarty—making, at the average rate of five individuals to a family, a population of probably not less than 2000 persons. Whether this extensive number of removals is partly or in whole mere shiftings of the occupants for the purpose of improved arrangements, or the entire ejection of small tenants, we have not ascertained, but the fact of the notices being served is undoubtedly correct.—*Rossshire Advertiser.*

THE PRISONER HOCKER. — The prisoner was, on Wednesday, visited by his father, and, after handing to him the names of those persons whom he wished to see for the last time, expressed himself perfectly resigned, at the same time very earnestly requested that his mother would visit him. Upon being informed of the report relative to his mother's death, his agitation was very perceptible, and he subsequently spoke to those who are about him upon the subject. He still continues writing, although, upon being questioned by his friends, he most positively declares that he had nothing to add to the statements he made at the trial, by way of elucidating the mystery which still hangs over the murder. It is not generally known (and, indeed, some pains have been taken to suppress the fact), that during the period the prisoner was engaged at the St. John's school he was a contributor to several religious publications, and for some time, from his knowledge of stenography, was a reporter or sermons for a publication especially devoted to those subjects. The discourses of several of our most popular preachers have been the subjects of his pen.

TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION. — A tremendous explosion of gas took place on Wednesday morning at half-past seven, at the Robin Hood Tavern, Holborn. The gas escaped from the meter near the front window, and caused an explosion, which was heard throughout the entire neighbourhood, and carried the front directly across the street (about 50 feet), against the shop front of 65, opposite, the shutters of which were, fortunately, not taken down. The windows of the houses adjoining the Robin Hood were smashed, whilst those of Nos. 63, 64, 65, and 66, on the opposite side of the street, were more or less destroyed, even up to the third floor. No lives were lost, nor did any accident of a serious nature occur. A boy and a woman were passing at the time, and were knocked down. The street was strewed with broken glass, some of which was carried into Featherstone Buildings.

AN ALBUM OF CRIME. — In the possession of a man named Harrison, convicted of a highway robbery near Leeds, and sentenced to transportation, a diary has been found, consisting of a record of all his robberies! The book is small and neat, is gilt-edged, and forms, in fact, a sort of robber's album. It would appear, from one of the entries, that a man named White, convicted of highway robbery at the same assizes, was in reality (as he himself solemnly protested) innocent of the crime, and that Harrison was the robber.

RAILWAY BILLS. — RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE. — That committees on railway bills have leave to sit in the present session, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, if the committees shall so think fit. That such of the standing orders as relate to the composition of the committees on private bills, and the orders consequent thereon, be suspended so far as regards railway bills pending in the course of the present session. (Delivered on Wednesday.)

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.— On Monday morning, some workmen commenced the repair of a house at the foot of Maxwelton-street, Glasgow, which had for some time been untenanted, they found a woman sitting in one corner with the door bolted upon her, and nearly in a lifeless state, as she well might, in consequence of her having voluntarily confined herself in that place for twenty-four days. In consequence of a difference with some of her family, it is understood she had locked herself up in this deserted dwelling with the view of starving herself to death. When found she was sadly emaciated, but with assistance was able to walk some distance to the house of a relative. We understand it is the opinion of a medical gentleman who visited her that she must have passed through a course of fever, otherwise she could not have existed so long. She was first missed on Friday, the 14th of March, and was found, as stated, on the 7th instant.

SHAKSPEARE. — NEW DISCOVERY. — The council of the Shakspeare Society has recently been put in possession of a great literary curiosity — a quarto edition of *The Taming of the Shrew*, the existence of which was utterly unknown, and which has, therefore, never been employed for any of the editions of Shakspeare, from the time of Rowe to the present moment. It was always supposed that this comedy was one of those which made its first appearance in the folio of 1623, and that it had been there printed from a manuscript. It is now certain that, like many others, *The Taming of the Shrew* had first come from the press in quarto, and that in the folio of 1623, it was printed from it. We understand that this discovery will be laid before the general meeting of the Shakspeare Society, which takes place at three o'clock on Saturday, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS PARLIAMENT. — The *Constitutionnel* announces, without vouching for the correctness of the statement, that an electric telegraph was to be established between the Chamber of Deputies and the Palace of the Tuileries. "By this means," it says, "the Chief of the State will be informed of the progress of the debates on important questions, and may immediately forward his advice to the members of the Cabinet. It is added, that if the experiment succeeds, similar telegraphs will be established between the Tuileries, the Palace of the Chamber of Peers, the Ministries, and the hotel of the Governor of Paris."

MDLLE. LUCILLE GRAHN

Is a Norwegian by birth, and is an artiste of no common excellence. In her style she much resembles Ellsler, both in her dancing and pantomime. She is said to owe her position to a temporary indisposition of Taglioni in Paris. After making many applications, in vain, to be allowed an appearance in a first character, the manager was very glad to find her sufficiently studied in the *Sylphide* to take it at a moment's notice, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Taglioni. She appeared with very great success; and from that time maintained a first position in Paris. Since her appearance here, she has made great progress in the public favour.



MDLLE. LUCILLE GRAHN.

THEATRES.

Her Majesty's Theatre. — The third grand concert was given at the Italian Opera on Monday, the 21st, and drew a more numerous audience than its predecessors. Although David's Symphony was included in the programme, the great interest of the evening was Beethoven's Symphony in C minor, conducted by Costa. This gigantic work is well known to the frequenters of the Philharmonic, where, for years, it may be said to have rolled itself along without conductors, spur, or curb. On this occasion, Costa sometimes subdued it to his will — sometimes "lash'd it into madness." The first movement commenced with violent energy, and in more rapid time than usual. Nothing could be more equal than the instruments in the piano — they were subdued to an unruffled breath. Costa had that immense band as much under command as Thalberg the keys of the pianoforte; and the precision with which points were taken up, produced a unity in the design that could not be mistaken. It did not require a learned ear to track the individual thought spread over the score. While we concede to Costa the palm as conductor, in preference to Spohr, Mendelssohn, and the rest, we must still question his judgment as to the time of the first movement. We think Beethoven's works too massive and grand for such a reading; and even his presto is the quick movement of something huge, more resembling the speed of an elephant than a greyhound. Again: in the seventh bar of the slow movement, which is marked forte, we conceive that Beethoven intended a heaviness of tone, rather than a sporzando, as given by Costa. The minuet seemed a little too quick for the weight indicated by the bass passage, and what it gained in spirit was lost in power. This is our amount of difference; and if the performance had not approached so nearly to perfection, we should not have considered them worth noticing. Mr. Lumley divides with Signor Costa the thanks due from the public, and particularly the accomplished amateurs that form part of it, for the best instrumental performances we have had in England. It is a movement that must produce great results, and its effect will be felt for many years. After witnessing such orchestral execution, the slovenly style in which many of our best concerts have been managed will no longer be endured. The fact of a professor being an eminent pianist, and in the receipt of a guinea a lesson, will no longer qualify him to take the head of a grand orchestra as a conductor; such things will become matters of history alone, long before the actors of the humbug have passed away. The public now have a standard, and will not fail to compare. The vocal music at this concert was better than at the former. Brambilla favoured us with a specimen of the true antique from Gluck, which she sang exquisitely. Brambilla is not likely to create a favour in the public mind: her voice is not unusually loud or brilliant; her execution, though perfect, has nothing in it wonderful; but she sings with a tenderness and feeling worth all the other qualities, and an intonation most perfect. They who wish merely to be astonished will be disappointed in her; but she is ever delightful to those who comprehend pure sentiment and delicious feeling. Mad. Castellan appeared for the first time since her indisposition, and acquitted herself admirably in *Non mi dir*. We must object to the alterations of Mozart's music made by Mdlle. Rosselli in *La dove prende*. Mr. Lumley announces the last of these interesting entertainments for Monday next.

The Lyceum now offers a new drama, under the title of *The Drunkard's Glass*, which, unlike many of our modern theatrical novelties, has a foundation in morality. It introduces us to a couple of worshippers of the jolly god, who sacrifice their health, their comfort, and the happiness of their families at the shrine of "Blue ruin and beer." Fortunately they have clever wives and a good master, and the trio form a plot to secure the reclamation of the victims, which, as it is wrought out, affords scope for some clever and effective acting. Like the *Rent Day* and other dramas of the same class, the scenes are domestic in their character, and afford small scope for the glitter and tinsel so much depended on by modern playwrights; yet the author has succeeded in rendering it interesting, and its success was heightened by the acting of Miss Dawson and Mrs. A. Wigan as the wives; and by the clever personations of Messrs. Meadows, Diddear, and Emery.



SCENE FROM "THE DRUNKARD'S GLASS," AT THE LYCEUM.

ECHOES OF THE GREEN ROOM.

The Misses Turners' Concert.—This concert took place on Monday, the 14th, at Blagrove's Rooms, Mortimer Street. The room was crowded, and the performance gave great satisfaction. The programme included the names of the Misses Dolby, B. Williams, Turner; Messrs. Parry, Chatterton, Pratten, Key, &c. Pratten's solo on the flute was a decided hit; his fine full tone, brilliant execution, and expressive style, was well appreciated by the audience.

Beaumont Literary Institution.— A concert was given by this institution on Tuesday last, under the excellent management of Mr. Schwab. The programme was rich in names, including those of Misses Rainforth, S. Flower, Barrett, Dinah Jones, Mad. Lablache, &c.; Allen, J. Parry, Lablache, Thirlwall, and Jewell. Master Thirlwall's extraordinary performance on the violin was loudly applauded; and the performance went off generally with great satisfaction, reflecting great credit on the society, and the conductor, Mr. Schwab.

Charitable Society of Dancers and Teachers of Dancing. — This very creditable society, founded for the purpose of aiding and supporting the poor and afflicted of its own members, gave a ball on Tuesday night to benefit the funds of the society, at the London Tavern. The assembly numbered about five hundred of a company most respectable, many of whom came at a late hour, after the opera, to enjoy practically what they had felt so much delight in witnessing just before. The committee and members of the society remained altogether from taking any part in the proceedings of the evening, but left the whole enjoyment of the dance, on the occasion, with good taste, to the patrons, at the same time superintending the regulation and conduct of the waltz, the polka, the country-dance, the reel, &c., in the most admirable manner, and many of which performers would not have discredited professionals.

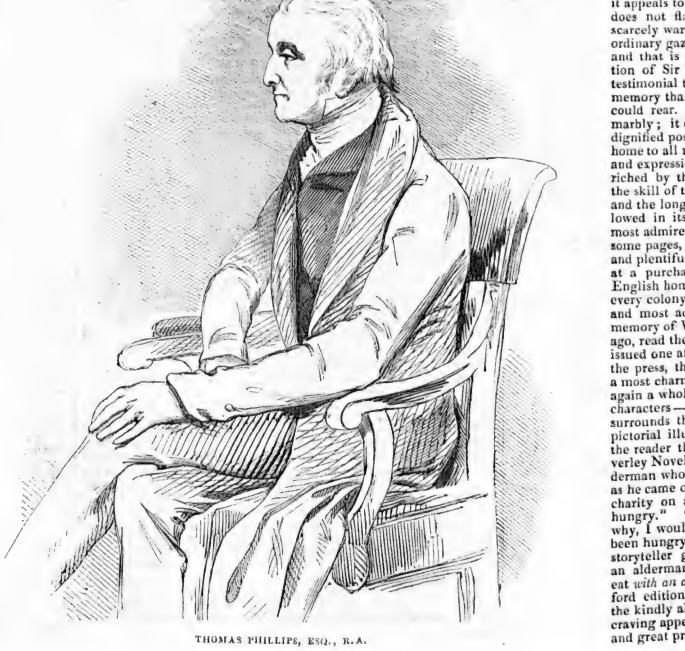
French Plays. — M. Ravel appeared on Monday night in two pieces *La Tante Mal-Garde* and *La Rue de la Lune*. The first is of exceedingly slight *material*, but affords tolerable scope for the natural and quaint acting of this exquisite comedian. The second has been performed at a minor theatre, under the title of *The Second Floor*. It is full of odd and extravagant situations, and is admirably adapted to the clever peculiarities of M. Ravel.

THE LATE THOMAS PHILLIPS, ESQ., R.A.

This distinguished artist, whose death took place early on Monday morning, was a native of Dudley, in Warwickshire, where he was born in 1770, and was consequently in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was well educated, and having very strong predilection for the arts, he was placed with the late Mr. Edgington, of Birmingham, who has justly been considered as the restorer of the ancient art of glass-staining in England. After a few years engaged in this interesting pursuit, young Phillips having been indefatigable in cultivating his talent for a higher line of art, came to London with an introduction to the late Benjamin West, P. R. A., and commenced portrait-painting with tolerable success; and after some years, having acquired considerable proficiency, he was elected an associate, and in 1809 a full member of the Royal Academy of Painting, at the same time with Henry Howard (secretary), and the late Nathaniel Marchant.

Mr. Phillips succeeded, by election in 1824, to the professorship of painting in the academy, and delivered from the chair a course of six lectures, replete with the best advice to artists, and the soundest principles of art. Of these luminous discourses, it may truly be said that they are worthy to stand in the same rank with those of his gifted predecessors, Reynolds, Barry, and Fuseli, and like them have been published for the advantage of the profession. Mr. Phillips resigned the professor's chair in 1830, from the delicate state of his health; but he continued to fulfil the other duties of council, visitor, &c., at the academy very faithfully, although his business in portraiture was then very considerable. In the summer of 1844, Mr. Phillips retired from the active duties of his profession, in which he had been for the last few years assisted by his youngest son Henry, who succeeds to the practice. Shortly after his retiring from public life, Mr. Phillips was attacked by a disease resembling hepatitis, which, though not alarming for a time, was at length the proximate cause of his decease, but which he bore with all the mildness and resignation of a true Christian; and he departed this life on the thirty-first anniversary of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, a charity of great utility, of which he was a great promoter, and one of the vice-presidents. Soon after he established himself in London, Mr. Phillips married a lady from Scotland, who was about to embark for India. This union was one of the happiest upon record. Four children, two boys and two girls (all living), were the offspring of this marriage. The eldest son, Scott Phillips, has been for some years a distinguished officer in the Bengal Artillery. Mr. Phillips was greatly esteemed by all who knew him; the late Earl of Egremont was his steady friend for thirty-eight years. He was a member of the club at the "Thatched House," formed by Johnson, Reynolds, &c.; also of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, the Royal Institution; and was one of the earliest members of the Athenæum Club.

Besides his lectures, Mr. Phillips wrote much on the arts: all those on this subject in Rees's Cyclopædia are from his pen. The account of Wilton is also by him; and many essays on the arts in the periodical works of his time. He was remarkably steady in his friendships, and in all the duties of life. He has left behind him a character of great benevolence, and the most spotless reputation.



THOMAS PHILLIPS, ESQ., R.A.

LITERATURE.

Abbotsford Edition of the Waverley Novels. Parts LXXIV. to LXXIX. Edinburgh: R. Cadell.

We have lately heard much of the Scott monument reared in Edinburgh to the memory of the Wizard of the North, and upon which the taste and skill of the architect, and the talent of the sculptor, has been employed to rear a compliment in stone to the talents of Sir Walter. This is well. It is right that the chief city of Scotland should do honour to the man who has shed the last and brightest literary halo around that country; and it is pleasant to find that genius like his has the power to bring money from the pockets of money-making people to rear another artistic ornament in an already splendid city. But the Scott monument, after all, is but a local affair, so far as the public are concerned. Like a monument in St. Paul's, it stands an attestation of talents recognised and honoured; but it stands cold, isolated, and immoveable. You must go to its resting-place to see it; and though, when seen, its impression on the mind may be forcible, it has yet a chilling effect. There is nothing genial about it; it is not life-like; it appeals to no man's quips, or cranks, or fancies; it does not flatter the feelings of the antiquary; it scarcely warms the fancy of the poet; whilst to the ordinary gazer — the *oi polloi* — it is a monument, and that is all. To our taste, this Abbotsford edition of Sir Walter Scott's labours is a far better testimonial to his fame — a far higher honour to his memory than any monument which stone and chisel could rear. It is not isolated; it is not stern and marbly; it does not hold itself aloof and silent in dignified possession of some local spot, but comes home to all men's hearths with the thoughts, fancies, and expressions of the mind which created it — enriched by the conceptions of the draughtsman and the skill of the engraver. It brings to us Waverley and the long train of gorgeous creations which followed in its wake, in the shape which book-lovers most admire. It offers a favourite author, with handsome pages, broad margins, copious scholarly notes, and plentiful artistic illustration; and it offers these at a purchaseable price; providing thus for every English home, and bearing on the wings of steam to every colony where English is read, a most sufficient and most admirable monument to the genius and memory of Walter Scott. To those who, long years ago, read the novels of the Great Unknown, as they issued one after another with rich luxuriance from the press, this Abbotsford Edition must come with a most charming grace and welcome. It calls up again a whole theatre of long-cherished names and characters — of scenes, adventures, and events — and surrounds them with a new charm of literary and pictorial illustration, almost creating once more for the reader the luxury of a first perusal of the Waverley Novels. The story is called to mind of the alderman who was asked by a ragged boy for a penny as he came out of the London Tavern. "Pray have charity on a starving boy, yer honour — I am so hungry." "Hungry! hungry! you rapscallion; why, I would give a guinea to be hungry! I hav'n't been hungry for these five years! There — (for the storyteller gives for once the credit of kindliness to an alderman) — there's half-a-crown for you; go, eat *with an appetite* and be happy!" This Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels does more than the kindly alderman. It does not simply satisfy a craving appetite, but it creates one anew; it gives — and great praise it is — a second edition of the plea-



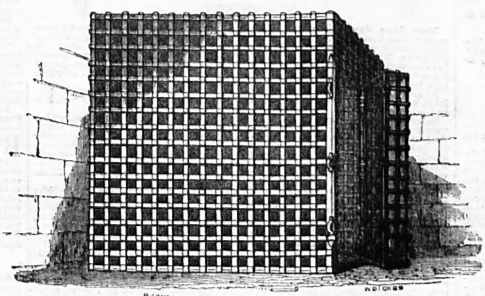
JOHN, CARDINAL DE BALUE.



CHARLES THE BOLD.



SCOTTISH ARCHER.



IRON CAGE, 6FT. 6IN. SQUARE, THE PLACE OF CONFINEMENT OF BALUE.

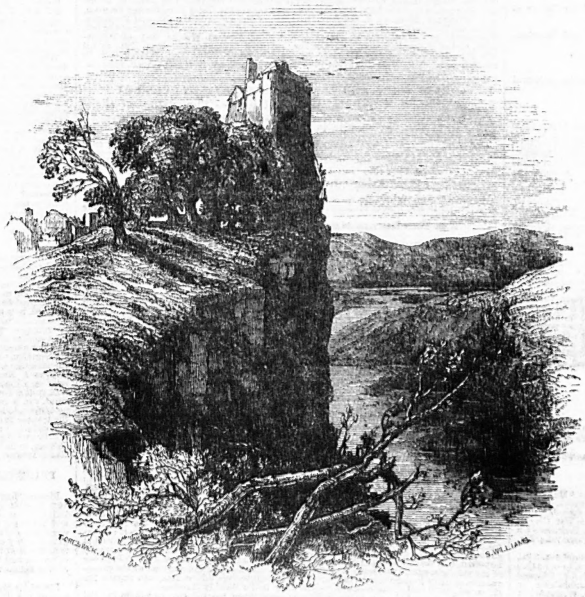


LOUIS XI.

sure which all must feel on making first acquaintance with the works of Walter Scott.

We have only now before us a few of the last parts of this edition. They contain the story of Quentin Durward, the light-hearted yet *canny* Scottish boy, whose career is made the peg on which to hang the most perfect picture of the times of Charles XI. which has ever been drawn. The notes of this version are rich in historical lore and curious research; and the engravings display a careful, patient, and laborious master-hand in the selection of their subject and the perfection of their detail. Many of the portraits are masterly specimens of what wood-engraving can do in this walk of art; in proof and illustration of which we select a page of specimens, including a clever version of the most authentic portrait of *Charles le Téméraire*; portraits of the wily Louis XI., of Cardinal Balue, his victim; a sketch of the cage-prison in which Balue was shut up for so many years; a drawing of the correct costume of a Scottish archer; and a tail-piece from another novel of the series — the Castle of St. Ronan's.

"CHARLES THE BOLD, last duke of Bourgogne of his race, had distinguished himself by valour, restlessness, and ferocity of character during his father's lifetime. As Count of Charollois he had engaged in a league of the great nobles of France against Louis XI. in 1464. At the head of this league were Charollois, the Duke of Berri, the king's brother and heir to the throne; the Dukes of Bretagne, Alençon, and Bourbon; the bastard of Orleans, Dunois, who had acquired great reputation in the war against the English; and the Counts of Foix and Armagnac. They were, it is likely, prompted by apprehensions of the advance of the kingly power, which was fast verging to an absolute monarchy, and threatened the extinction of the power of the great nobles; but they gave to their alliance the imposing title of the 'League of the Public Weal.' In this contest Charollois signalised his valour rather than his military skill in the indecisive battle of Montlhery, a few miles south of Paris. Louis, besieged in Paris, and alarmed by unfavourable intelligence from the provinces, hastened to agree to the demands of the confederates; and in the treaty of Conflans made large concessions, which he hoped to revoke at a future opportunity. During the negotiations he fearlessly trusted himself into the encampment of Charollois; and Charollois in return ventured unconsciously within the Boulevards of Paris. He returned, however, unarmed, to the great satisfaction of his followers, who had not forgotten the murder of Jean Sans Peur at the bridge of Montereau. He also manifested his character in the troubles in the Low Countries which disturbed the close of his father's life; he crushed the obstinate resistance of Dinant on the Maas, and gave up the population to massacre or slavery, and the town to the flames with the most ruthless ferocity. In 1467 Charles le Téméraire succeeded to the Duchy of Bourgogne; and the following year (1468) was marked by an event which has, through 'Quentin Durward,' become familiar to the English reader, namely, the visit of Louis XI. to Peronne. By his artifices and negotiations, Louis had separated the confederates who had formed the *Ligue du Bien Public*, and had recovered much of what he had been forced to concede to them; but his most formidable enemy remained unimpaired in strength and resources, and Louis determined upon attempting to cajole him by negotiation. With a show of complete confidence in Charles's honour, he visited him at Peronne, a town of Picardy, on the Somme, then in the duke's hands, while by his agents he was secretly prompting the people of Liège to rise against their bishop, who was under the protection of Charles. By an unlucky occurrence, the rising of the Liègeois took place while Louis was yet in Charles's power; and when the intelligence of the rising, with many exaggerations, reached Peronne, Charles was moved to almost unbounded fury. It was reported that the Bishop of Liège, and the duke's representative, the Sieur d'Himbercourt, had been murdered; and Sir Walter Scott has represented the murder of the bishop as taking place now, whereas it did not occur until the year 1482, after the death of the duke. Charles immediately put sentinels over Louis, and after taking a few days to moderate his rage, he compelled his prisoner to swear to a treaty, and to accompany him in an expedition to punish the revolted Liégeois. The town, though unprepared for resistance, was obstinately defended by the burghers, who, in a sally, had nearly captured both Charles and Louis; but after a few days it was entered by storm; the inhabitants, few of whom were killed in the assault (which took place on the Sunday, while they placed an undue reliance on the sanctity of the day,) were driven away; and most of them met a lingering death from hunger, cold, or fatigue, or from the peasantry of the neighbouring countries. The town was burned, with the exception of the religious edifices and the houses requisite for lodging the ecclesiastics who served them. Soon after this, Louis was permitted to return to Paris. The following years of Charles's reign were occupied by the intrigues and counter-intrigues of himself and Louis, by a brief and fruitless attack upon France by Edward IV. of England, who had allied himself with Charles and with the Constable St. Pol, brother-in-law of Louis. But Louis managed to buy off the English; and St. Pol, who sought to trim the balance between Bourgogne and France, by intriguing with both the princes, was detected in his double treachery, and by a compact between the duke and the king, was delivered up to the latter, who had him tried and decapitated without delay. During this interval, Charles managed to acquire the landgraviate of Alsace, a possession well calculated to unite his else disjointed possessions; and encouraged by the extent of his territories and his power, he sought to obtain of the Emperor Frederick III. the title of king. The emperor was once on his way to confer this dignity, when some suspicion caused him to retire—so nearly had this ambitious noble obtained the regal dignity. But the close of Charles's career was beset with misfortunes. In the year 1474 he was involved in hostilities with the Emperor of Germany, the Swiss, and his old inveterate enemy, Louis XI. He had raised a mercenary force of English and Italian adventurers, and the success that had attended his enterprises for some time had increased his natural arrogance of temper. He was, however, compelled to yield to the pressure of his enemies, and was glad to purchase a reconciliation with the emperor. In 1475 he possessed himself of the duchy of Lorraine; and in 1476 he attacked the Swiss, who, though far inferior in numerical force, defeated him in a battle at Granson, in the Pays de Vaud, near the south-west extremity of the L. of Neufchâtel. Enraged by this disgrace, he assembled a force of 60,000 men, overran the Pays de Vaud, and was again defeated by the Swiss, in a sanguinary battle at Morat, in the canton of Fribourg. Stung to madness by defeat, by the desertion of his allies, and the treachery of his mercenaries, he again entered Lorraine, and laid siege to Nancy. The Duke of Lorraine, aided by the Swiss, attacked him here, defeated his small and dispirited army, and Charles himself perished in the rout. This was in the winter of 1476-7. The death of Charles *le Téméraire* extinguished the male line of the Dukes of Bourgogne, and with it the grandeur and importance of the duchy."



OLD CASTLE OF ST. RONAN'S.

CARDINAL DE BALUE'S name is held in memory mainly for the sufferings he endured. Louis XI. believed himself to have been betrayed into the power of Charles of Burgundy by La Balue, and swore vengeance against him. Louis "kept his promise of vengeance. After he had returned to his own kingdom, he caused his late favourite to be immured in one of the iron cages at Loches. These were constructed with horrible ingenuity, so that a person of ordinary size could neither stand up at his full height, nor lie lengthwise in them. Some ascribe this horrid device to Balue himself. At any rate, he was confined in one of these dens for eleven years, nor did Louis permit him to be liberated till his last illness."

To obtain illustrations to the novel of "Quentin Durward," the most careful researches have evidently been instituted at the public libraries of Paris and Brussels, with a success amply repaying the trouble expended. Several engravings of Plessis les Tours in 1699, from original drawings at the Bibliothèque du Roi, are scattered through the pages, and may be usefully compared with Sir Walter's description in his third chapter. In one of these is curiously shown the lodging given by Louis XI. to the ignorant peasant monk, St. Francis de Paul, who came from Italy to console the miserable tyrant in his dying hours; and in another the fearful oubliettes, or dungeons for torture, are graphically depicted. The Scottish archer guard take a prominent position in this novel. In the fifth chapter is shown their probable costume at the time of the tale, from an ancient tomb, and subsequently their actual costume at subsequent periods. As the scene of the tale travels from Tours to Liège, Namur, and Peronne, we find views of those places, ancient and modern, and of important buildings in them. Amongst the portraits may be noticed four of Louis XI., that compound of political

craft and gross superstition, whose character will be found well drawn in the introduction to the novel (1831). The cut we have selected is a whole length, curious for its costume. It is after a drawing in the Bibliothèque du Roi. We find, too, the pinched face of St. Francis de Paul, "the crack-brained peasant, who, from laziness probably, had shut himself up in a cave, and renounced flesh, fish, eggs, and the produce of the dairy;" Princess Joan, the unhappy daughter of Louis XI.; Charlotte of Savoy, his wife; the Duke of Orleans, afterwards known as Louis XII., "the father of his people;" and Philip des Commines, the historian, who is briefly described in a note to the 20th chapter. Probably no cut selected for the present paper has such present interest as the portrait of Charles the Bold, the existing troubles in Switzerland calling to mind the fact, that it was in his time that country was asserting her freedom, and that it was in contest with its hardy mountaineers that the vaunting pride of the impetuous tyrant met with a humiliating rebuff—a bloody grave. It will be remembered that Charles the Bold is described in the 26th chapter of "Quentin Durward," and that his defeat and death are detailed at the close of "Anne of Giers[tein]." Amongst the tale-pieces are to be found very many illustrations of costume, heraldry, and of the hand-writing of the principal characters. The original designs to "Quentin Durward" have been made by Lauder, R.S.A., engraved by Green. The steel plates, with a very few exceptions, are from original drawings by E. Stanfield, R.A., whilst the remaining cuts are by various artists and engravers, but are all of a high order and merit. Those in the present page are from the pencil of Mr. Dickes, (under whose superintendence the work has been illustrated), with the exception of the Castle of St. Ronan's, which is by J. Creswick, R.A., and has not before been published.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

War with America. *We have received a letter, signed "An American," in reference to our article last week on this subject—a letter so temperate and so well written, that we care not how often we hear from this correspondent again. Our correspondent upbraids us with something like discourtesy to his countrymen—something like prejudging their case in respect to the Oregon territory—with being something hard upon their President as respects his Message. Our correspondent, whose motives we so far respect, that we earnestly desire all his countrymen were like him, observes, in reference to Mr. President Polk's allusion to Oregon:* "That the paragraph, nevertheless, under the circumstances, was irregular, uncalled for, and (pending the negociations) undiplomatic, and perhaps discourteous, is sufficiently evident. Patriotic Americans will admit so much." *We are glad of this admission, and for the sake of this admission are disposed to express our regret we have angered any "Americans" as "patriotic" as our correspondent.*

We have written warmly because we felt warmly. We felt an unneeded insult had been passed upon our country by a chief magistrate of a great State passing upon the claims—the righteous and just claims we maintain—of a great country the insolent criticism which the facts did not justify.

We do not desire a War with America *from love of war; still less do we desire* War with America *from any especial hatred to America. Indeed, so far from that, a near relation of one of Washington's dearest and most intimate friends—one with whom he maintained a friendship to his latest hour—and the president of the American Republic, and his friend an officer holding his king's commissions, and marked with wounds in his royal master's service—we say that a near relation of this gallant officer expressed the sentiments in which "An American" has found cause of complaint. He complains of us for saying what Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell*—magis pares quam equales—*have said before us. Would that we had room to insert our correspondent's calm and temperate letter, for it carries rebuke to idle declaimers on either side. Gladly would we hear again, and on a less passionate topic, from our valued correspondent.*

Chiari's *paper on Hindoo Chess is under consideration. He has our thanks also for his Verses, which are clever, though not exactly adapted to our columns.*

A Churchman.—*We have reviewed our articles on the Maynooth Grant, and still adhere to the sentiments they contain;—sentiments of unmitigated hostility to the measure. Our correspondent mistakes the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Rhenish Prussia. He probably does not know those provinces as well as we.*

A very old Subscriber *ought rather to have applied to a military paper; however, we have little hesitation in telling him that a captain is* not *a field officer, nor does a field marshal in his uniform as such wear epaulettes.*

B. F.—*Attorneys are not necessarily solicitors. Lincoln's Inn is at present esteemed the principal of the Inns of Court.*

I. L. D.—*Send us in confidence your name.*

Jacobus.—*The rights—such as they are—of the Stuarts centre in some noble family in Sardinia, who, until the French revolution, were sovereigns of that country. Louis Philippe comes next, he being a descendant of a daughter of Charles I. Our present royal family derive their descent through James I., but their title from the Act of Settlement.*

O. P. Q.—*We are no masters of slang.*

C. Z., A. B., Alpha, Don Quixote, and others, next week.

THE COURT AND FASHION.

The Duke of Devonshire left town for the Continent on Saturday last.

At her Majesty's next drawing-room, on the 5th of May, Lady Blanche Somerset, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, is expected to make her *debut.*

The Queen held a levee on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, and were received by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert. The royal suite included the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes; the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting; Viscount Sydney, Lord in Waiting; Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert; Sir Frederic Stovin, Groom in Waiting; Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert; Colonel Arbuthnot, Equerry in Waiting; Colonel Bouverie, Equerry to Prince Albert, and the Pages of Honour in Waiting. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by Mr. Edmond Mildmay), his Royal Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippstahl, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, attended the levee.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to leave Buckingham Palace on Saturday (this day) for Claremont, and will remain there until Wednesday.

The Duchess of Kent had a dinner party on Wednesday at Clarence House. The company consisted of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh, Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippstahl, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, M. Dedel, Count Kielmannsegge, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Earl and Countess of Delawarr, Earl and Countess of Jersey, Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, Baron d'Arnim, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the Countess Wratislaw, and Sir G. Couper. The Duchess had afterwards an evening party. Her Majesty and Prince Albert (attended by the royal suite) and the royal family were present. A concert was performed during the evening in the presence of the illustrious circle.

THE CHURCH.

Preferments and Appointments.—Rev. John George Ansley, B.A., formerly of Christ's College, Cambridge, has resigned the curacy of St. George's, Barnsley, on accepting the sole charge of a parish at Hertford.

Rev Thomas Fielding Baker, B.A., to the rectory of Little Cressingham, Norfolk.

Rev. James Boucher, M.A., curate of Lesbury, to the incumbency of Horton, near Blyth.

Rev. Charles Easther, B.A., late of St. John's College, Cambridge, head master of Kirkby Ravensworth Grammar School, Yorkshire, has been elected head master of the Grammar School, Beverley, Yorkshire.

Rev. R Jewsbury Heafield, B.A., of St. Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to be curate of St. James's Church, Manchester.

Rev. Henry Thomas Murdock Kirby, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Mayfield, Sussex.

Rev. Robert G. Lamb, to be assistant chaplain to the English Church at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

Rev. W. Temple, B.A., formerly of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the rectory of St. Alphege with St. Mary North, vicarage, Canterbury.

Mr. Peniston, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the vacant mastership in the High School of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution.

William Boyce, Esq., B.A., has been appointed one of the masters of the College at Cheltenham.

Rev. John Bowen Evans, to the vicarage of St. Harmon's, Radnorshire.

Rev. T. W. Gardiner, B.A., to the perpetual curacies of Ashenden and Dourton, Bucks.

Rev. Francis Bassett Grant, M.A., to the rectory of Shelton, Staffordshire.

Rev. George Cæsar Hawkins, B.A., to the rectory of Honington, Suffolk.

Rev. Frederick Sturmer, M.A., to the rectory of Heapham, Lincoln.

The Hon. and Rev. G. Munton Yorke, to the canonry of Sawley, in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Launch of the Alarm, 26.—Sheerness, April 22.—The launch of this frigate came off this forenoon. The fine weather led a vast number of persons to the spot to witness the ceremony. For an hour before the time fixed for the launch (half-past 11 o'clock), the dockyard was thronged with crowds of well-dressed people. At the head of the vessel a stand covered with flags of divers colours, was erected for the accommodation of the Captain Superintendent and party, while others were erected within and without the building-slip for the accommodation of the public. About half-past 11 Miss Arthur, the daughter of the Captain Superintendent, escorted by Captain Henry Shellett, C.B., ascended the platform (at the bow of the vessel), which was crowded with naval and military officers and ladies, and when all was ready for knocking out the dog-shores, broke a bottle of wine on the vessel, and in a few seconds the gallant little frigate glided into the Medway, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators and the exhilarating strains of the military band. Immediately after the launch she was taken in charge by the Master-Attendant and hauled into the fitting basin. The new Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward D. King, K.C.H., arrived yesterday, about 10 o'clock, and after having had his flag hoisted and duly saluted, left for Chatham. He returned this evening about 4 o'clock. He was not, therefore, present at the launch. The Fury, a second-class steamer, of 460-horse power, whose timbers have been in preparation for some time, will be immediately laid down on the slip from which the Alarm has been launched.

Army Movements.—The 1st Dragoon Guards (King's Own) are to march in the early part of May from Canterbury to Exeter; at the same time of the year the 3d Dragoon Guards are to march from Ballincollig to Longford; the 4th (Royal Irish) from Cahir to Glasgow; the 6th Dragoon Guards do not sail this year for the Cape, but they positively will the next; 1st Dragoons (Royals) from Dublin to Ballincollig; the 8th Hussars remain in Dublin until October; the 11th from Dundalk to Cahir; the 16th sail in May for Gibraltar; the 44th have sailed for Dublin; the depots of the 33d and 92d move from Cork to Michelstown and Youghal; the 61st for India; but the 60th (Rifles), as we hear, do not leave England this spring.

SPORTING.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SPRING MEETING, TUESDAY.

The Welter Gold Cup of 60*l.*, gent. riders, two miles, was won by Mr. D. Pack's Rival (Mr. J. Cookson), beating Mr. G. J. Caley's Beauclerk, aged, Mr. Johnson's Rufus, Hotspur, Ellen, and several others, after a fine race with two, by a length.

The Scurry Stakes, of 1 sov. each, 12 st. each, gent. riders, one mile, was won by Mr. Cookson's Rufus (Mr. Gregson), beating eight others in a canter.

EPSOM FIRST SPRING MEETING, FRIDAY.

The Epsom Trial Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50*l.* given by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.; for three yrs old 7 st., and four 9 st. One mile.—Sir G. Heathcote's b c Gwalior (brother to Bokhara), three yrs; Mr. A. W. Hill's br c Sweetmeat, three yrs; Mr. Lintott's ch c Young England (late St. Mark), three yrs; Mr. Thompson's br c The Correct Card, three yrs; Mr. Mack's br c by Camel out of Chance, three yrs; Mr. Balchin's b h Moustache, four yrs; Mr. S. Scott's b c by Wintonian out of Flight, three yrs; Mr. Dockeray's b f Strife, by Contest, three yrs.

Twenty-five Pounds added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; for three yrs old 6 st. 3 lb., four 8 st. 7 lb., five 9 st. 2 lb., six and aged 9 st. 8 lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3 lb.; the winner to be sold for 250 sovs.; heats, one mile.—Sir G. Heathcote's ch h by Glaucus out of Shrine, four yrs; Mr. T. Smith's b m Sea Fowl, four yrs; Mr. Balchin's b c. by Slane out of Gaiety, three yrs; Mr. Wilson's b c Freystrop, four yrs; Mr. Wesley's br f Jessie Hammond, 3 yrs.

Twenty Pounds added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each; three yrs old 6 st. 13 lb., four 9 st. 1 lb., five 9 st. 9 lb., six and aged 9 st. 13 lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3*l.*; horses to be sold for 200*l.* allowed 3 lb., 150*l.* 9 lb., 100*l.* 14 lb., and 80*l.* 21 lb. over and above other allowances. Heats, one mile.—Mr. A. Heathcote's br c Castledine, by Mulatto, three yrs; Captain Delme's b m Red Skin, four yrs; Mr. Caffall's Midas, 4 yrs; Mrs. Sadler's br c by Venison out of Minima, three yrs; Mr. Cousen's br h Rory O'More, aged; Mr. Thompson's bl m Anna Perenna, by Alfred, four yrs; Mr. Yorke's b m Bletsoe Lass, four yrs; Mr. Matthews's b g Tub Thumper, aged; Mr. Preston's b g Bosphorus, aged; Mr. Hardy's ch m Fair Play, aged; Mr. S. Ling's bl h Bother'em, five years; Mr. Robinson's b g Tincton, aged; Mr. Rogers's St. Domingo, three years; Mr. Wiltshire's ch c Sir Diggory Diddle (late Discretion), four yrs; Mr. R. Coombe's b m Dart, six yrs.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.

2000 GUINEA STAKE.

5 to 4 agst Idas	5 to 1 agst Kedger.
5 to 4 agst J. Day's lot	

CHESTER CUP.

5 to 1 agst Cataract	25 to 1 agst Trueboy
9 to 1 agst Obscurity	25 to 1 agst Ratan
9 to 1 agst Ould Ireland	25 to 1 agst Winesour
9 to 1 agst Semiseria	30 to 1 agst Pug
20 to 1 agst Portrait	33 to 1 agst Fitz Allen.

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Idas	20 to 1 agst Clear-the-way
10 to 1 agst Weatherbit	25 to 1 agst Old England.
11 to 1 agst Alarm	25 to 1 agst Worthless
14 to 1 agst Pam	50 to 1 agst Iron Master
14 to 1 agst Kedger	50 to 1 agst Label

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, April 22.

Bankruptcies Annulled.—T. Thorne, Tothill Street, Westminster, cheesemonger.—J. Taylor, Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, draper.—G. Gibson, Liverpool, stockbroker.

Bankrupts.—T. H. Williams and W. C. Stanes, Chelmsford, auctioneers.—J. Phillips and T. Pearson, South Place, Finsbury, silk-dressers.—T. Homewood, Hillingdon, Middlesex, licensed victualler.—H. T. Prebble, Thanet Street, Burton Crescent, wine, merchant.—T. Morris and W. Woodward, Burslem, Staffordshire, drapers.—T. Arnold, Shrewsbury, veterinary surgeon.—J. and T. Lamb, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, engineers.—S. Wilcock, Warrington, Lancashire, innkeeper.—G. Shaw, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, April 25.

Bankrupts.—J. Plowman, Oxford, ironmonger.—F. Page, Northam, Southampton, builder.—G. Peacock, St. George's Road, Southwark, corn-dealer.—J. U. Warran, Ramsgate, hotel keeper.—G. G. Tottem, Crescent Place, Fulham Road, jeweller.—E. Newnes, Middlewich, Cheshire, brewer.—J. Johnson, Chester, druggist—W. Walker, Botteslow, Staffordshire, miller.—J. Lowthin and R. J. Brinley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, printers.—J. Nicholson, Blackburn, Lancashire, linendraper.

BRITISH FUNDS.—CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	209½	India Stock	276½
3 per Cent. Red.	97⅞	Ditto Bonds	71
3 per Cent. Cons.	90	South Sea Old Annuities	97⅞
3½ per Cent. Red.	100⅞	Ditto New Annuities	—
New 3½ per Cent.	100⅞	Ex. Bills 1000*l.* 1½*d.*	60 pm
New 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 500*l.*	60 pm
Long Annuities to expire—		Ditto Small	60 pm
Jan. 1860	11⅞	Bank Stock for Act.	210
Oct. 1859	—	Consols for Act.	99
Jan. 1860	11⅞	India Stock for Act.	277



MARKETS.

Mark Lane, Friday, April 25.—Since Monday the receipts of English wheat for our market have been only moderate, though of full average quality. To-day the show of samples was by no means large, while the demand for most descriptions was steady, at full prices. The few transactions reported in free foreign wheat were at full quotations; but corn under lock was a mere drug. Barley and malt were in moderate supply and heavy inquiry, at the late depression. Oats, beans, and peas—the arrivals of which have been very moderate this week—sold at previous figures.

Arrivals.—Wheat: English, 3730; Irish, 0; Foreign, 0. Barley: English, 740; Irish, 0; Foreign, 4150. Oats: English, 310; Irish, 3420; Foreign, 10,380. Flour, 5720 sacks; malt, 6290 qrs.

Smithfield, Friday, April 25.—The supply of beasts on sale to-day being somewhat extensive, the attendance of buyers rather limited, and the weather comparatively warm, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at a decline on Monday's quotations of quite 2*d.* per 8 lbs. We had on sale 104 beasts from Holland, and 300 Scots from Scotland, mostly in good condition. The numbers of sheep were on the increase, hence the demand was inactive, at barely stationary figures. The lamb trade was somewhat brisk, and previous rates were steadily supported. Calves and pigs ruled dull at our quotations. Milch cows moved off slowly, at from 16*l.* to 19*l.* each.

Prices, per 8 lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; prime large oxen, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; prime Scots, &c., 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; coarse and inferior sheep, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; prime Southdown ditto, out of wool, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; ditto, in the wool, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; large coarse calves, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; prime small ditto, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; large hogs, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; neat small porkers, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; lambs, 4*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.*; suckling calves, 18*s.* to 30*s.*; and quarter old store pigs, 16*s.* to 19*s.* each. Beasts, 700; cows, 150; sheep and lambs, 7860; calves, 177; pigs, 315.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Friday.—The supplies of dead meat being large, the general demand ruled heavy:—Per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—inferior beef, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; middling ditto, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*d.* 0*s.*; prime large ditto, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; prime small ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; large pork, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; inferior mutton, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; middling ditto, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; prime ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; small pork, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*; lamb, 4*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.*

Borough Hop Market, Friday, April 25.—On the whole, the demand for nearly all kinds of hops has somewhat improved, and the quotations are steadily supported. The accounts from the plantations are favourable.—New Sussex, pockets, 7*l.* to 8*l.* 8*s.*; Choice do. 8*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 12*s.*; Kent, 7*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.*; Superfine Mid. Kents, 9*l.* 9*s.* to 12*l.* 12*s.*; Superfine East do. 9*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.*; Yearlings, 7*l.* to 8*l.* 10*s.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.—At Sydenham Common, Kent, Mrs. Nix, of a son.—In Lansdown Place, Cheltenham, the lady of Kellett Long, Esq., of Dunston Hall, Norfolk, of a son.—At Sandgate, Kent, the lady of F. Daniel Tyssen, Esq., of a son.—At the Vicarage, the lady of the Rev. Henry Houlditch, vicar of Holcombe Burnell, of a son.

Married.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. James R. Briscoe, second son of William Thomas Briscoe, Esq., of Riverdale, Westmeath, to Barbara, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Rikey, Esq., of Rutland Square, Dublin, and Ballynoe, county Carlow.—Mr. G. R. Hundley, to Frances, daughter of Mr. J. Mansfield, of Bridge Street, Westminster.—At St. Marychurch, Devon, Frederick, son of G. F. Young, Esq., of Limehouse, to Cecilia, daughter of T. Drane, Esq., of West Hill.—At St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, N. Goldsmid, Esq., of the Inner Temple, to Margaret, daughter of the late J. Young, Esq., of Westridge.—At Chelsea, Mr. F. D. Godwin, of Halkin Terrace, Belgrave Square, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. S. Lahee, of Hans Place.

Died.—At Blagden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lady Ridley, wife of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.—At Elm Grove, Carlow, Beauchamp Urquhart Colclough, Esq., son of Major Colclough, and grand-nephew of the late Lord Dorchester.—At the Rock Ferry, Cheshire, in her 73d year, Lady Isabella L. King, third daughter of Edward Earl of Kingston.—At Haddington, Miss Haldane, eldest daughter of the late George Haldane, Esq.—George Beresford Dawson, late of the Rifle Brigade, and second son of the Right Hon. George Dawson.—At Homerton, Lieut. G. R. Godfrey, R.N., one of the oldest on the list.—At Boulogne, Abraham Favenc, Esq., in his 81st year.—At South Australia, Anne, daughter of the late Francis Godbold, Esq., aged 66.—Mary Ann, wife of Edward Wright, Esq., of Wightwick, and of Wolverhampton.—At Ludlow, Edmund Lechmere Charlton, Esq., in his 56th year.—In George Street, Hanover Square, Thomas Phillips, Esq., R.A., F.R.S., in his 75th year.—Mrs. Mary Darby, of Rockingham Row West, New Kent Road, aged 70.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CATARRHS EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The value of these Lozenges (which are under the patronage of Royalty, Nobility, and Clergy) admits of no possible question, both on account of the numerous orders constantly received, and the most various and respectable testimonials gratuitously forwarded.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE has so fully proved their great utility, not only in ordinary cases of cough and cold, but in various kinds of asthmatic and consumptive complaints, whether constitutional or otherwise. They possess, also, the very desirable recommendations that they PRODUCE NO INCONVENIENCE, require no precaution, and effect a cure of these maladies in an incredibly short space of time.

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A WONDERFUL CASE OF AN ATTESTED CURE OF DROPSY BY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, chemist, Stockton, April 17, 1845:—"Sir,—Mrs. Clough, the wife of Mr. John Clough, of Acklam, a respectable farmer, had been suffering from dropsy for five years, and had the best medical advice without receiving any benefit. She heard of your Pills and Ointment, and used them with such surprising benefit that she has now left off taking them, being so well, but previously she had been given up as incurable. Signed, Thomas Taylor." Sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, where advice may be had gratis, and by almost all respectable vendors of Medicines throughout the civilised world.

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THE SILENT FRIEND; a Medical Work on the Infirmities of the Generative System in both sexes; and on the loss of the reproductive powers, with means of restoration. The baneful effects of solitary indulgence, neglected Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Secondary Symptoms, &c., are fully pointed out. Illustrated by Engravings; followed by observations on Marriage, with plain directions for the removal of certain disqualifications. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London.—Published by the authors, and may be had at their residence, 19, Berners Street, Oxford Street. Sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster Row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford Street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall Street; Purkess, Compton Street, Soho; and all Booksellers.

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A hero lives, and justly can
Exclaim—'In me behold a man!'"

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All the indecent and immoral medical advertisements which disgrace our newspapers proceed from men possessing diplomas, which operate, in fact, as a protection to fraud, and a license to kill, the holders of the precious piece of parchment not being amenable to any tribunal; for who ever heard of a physician, with a diploma in his pocket, being arraigned for any malpractice? It is impossible, because his diploma at once gags judge and jury. With regard to a surgeon it is different, because his malpractice is palpable and evident to all, and therefore we sometimes hear of surgeons being brought to trial; but with regard to physicians, they may kill right and left with impunity, and therefore Hygeists protest against diplomas, because there is no unanimity in the colleges who grant them, or in the parties who possess them.

MR. LANGFORD'S ADDRESS TO THE SUB-AGENTS OF KENT.

Gentlemen,—As Messrs. Morison, of the British College of Health, New Road, London, have been pleased to appoint me their General Agent for North Kent, after residing ten years in Strood as Agent for the sale of their valuable medicine, you will expect me to say something on the subject. I have had to contend with a host of enemies, such as Chemists, Doctors, &c., all interested in keeping the truth from the people; and they have, of course, poured forth a torrent of abuse against the theory of Mr. Morison, viz. that an impurity in the blood is the cause of all diseases; that such impurity can only be eradicated by proper vegetable purgation; that no human being or animal body has too much blood; and that it is much more agreeable to nature to cleanse and purify in the proper way, than to take away the precious stream of life by the lancet, thus at once becoming our own doctors. Such a theory, no doubt, cuts up the trade of the Doctor!! Of late years a host of imitators have sprung up, who have pirated Mr. Morison's works, and, under his theory, have pushed forth their (so called) valuable medicines; but the greatest humbug and imposition of all is "Parr's Life Pills," since it is a fact that Parr never made a pill in his life, and it can be proved that he could neither read nor write, and never made a will, having nothing to leave; so that the story about the clergyman finding his will is all a lie and forgery from beginning to end, and would never have been heard of but for Morison. Examine the sellers of Parr's Pills on this point, and you will at once find out the humbug. As regards the efficacy of the Hygeian medicines, I can give reference to persons in my own neighbourhood, who have taken them with the best results. So various have been the cases, and some of them of that desperate nature, that, from my experience, I would say to the afflicted, "Never despair, though given up by Doctors, until you have given Morison's Pills a fair trial." I intend, in a short time, to publish a list of cases of cure in my own neighbourhood, and if you, as agents, can forward me in this work of humanity (for we are all interested in this great question), by sending me any cases of cure, they shall be inserted with mine.

Yours most respectfully,

JOHN LANGFORD, General Hygeian Agent, Strood, Kent.

REASONS WHY THE FINAL TRIUMPH OF THE HYGEIAN CAUSE REQUIRES THAT THE EX-INGREDIENTS OF MORISON'S PILLS SHOULD BE KEPT A SECRET. BY MR. M'DOVE.

Morison was the first of human beings that exhibited medicine in the form of a science!—that based it on principles that never can be shaken—that carried them out into a practice so successful, that the old law-built Esculapian mass is already shaken to its centre, and totters to its fall.

Who that contemplates this mighty subject, with that interest which its importance demands, but must dwell with delight on the dignified, the triumphant position of the man who first removed from himself a malady from which no mortal before him was ever known to recover; and then conferred upon a maltreated world that which tended to change the state of others from misery to happiness, with no less certainty. He has been blamed, with a very bad grace, by those who have to cover all their sayings and doings relative to medicine under a dense veil of mystery, for not making the ingredients of his medicine known. But, not to mention his right to reap the reward of a discovery of such universal benefit, it may be inferred with certainty, that had he at once divulged of what it consists, and what proportions its different materials bear to each other, its adaptation to every ailment would never have been known. Medical men would have then been able to prepare it. And whether they did so or not, is it to be thought that any person who called for it would have been refused something of the same appearance, and possessed of the same name. Can we doubt for a moment that, under such circumstances, the people would have been made to experience that Morison's discovery was of no consequence? That many other things sold in the drug-shops were of equal, if not much greater, efficacy than it. And if it should be said that the people would not have trusted to doctors—that they would have made the medicine themselves, we deny the assertion. Not one of a thousand who are now confirmed in Hygeian principles would, under the above circumstance, have heard of such a theory. What is it that has taught vast numbers the absurdity of common medical practice? Is it not because those who prepare and vend the Vegetable Universal Medicines, by keeping it totally distinct from every other, have enabled converts to the Hygeian theory to test its truth, by the only test that can be asked or given—the virtues of the medicine. The knowledge of the system, and the virtues of the medicine, mutually confirm each other. And while men remain ignorant of the former, it will seldom happen that a fair trial will be given to the latter. One observation more on this topic. Had the publishers of the Hygeian System of Medicine not secured to themselves the profits of that which confirmed the truth of what they proclaimed, how could it have been made known? Where is the man, or company of men, who would for twenty years have contended with the whole tribe of Doctors, expending enormous sums in rebutting slander and misrepresentations; in enlightening the people on a subject of life and death; and in exposing a system supported (through ignorance) by the influential and the great; publishing volume after volume, and tract after tract continually, to maintain their standing against such an overwhelming force, and secure the ultimate triumph of truth. We ask, who would have done even a tithe of this for nothing? None. But although the ingredients of the medicine are concealed—and we have seen that their concealment is essential to the final triumph of the Hygeian cause—that system reveals what qualities any substance must possess in order to its being medicinal, viz. a vegetable purgative, and thus enables all who acquaint themselves with its principles, to know what is hurtful and not curative. Whoever therefore puts himself to the trouble to examine the vocabulary of the old school, will see that the principal things denominated medicines there are possessed of qualities at irreconcilable war with the health and the life of man. (From Mr. M'Dove's Essay on the Medical Liberty of the Subject, to be had of all the Hygeian Agents, price 6*d.*) British College of Health, New Road, London.

PRINT ILLUSTRATING THE FALLACY OF THE ORGANIC THEORY PURSUED BY DOCTORS.

Messrs. Morison, the Hygeists, have brought out a Lithographic Print, which illustrates very forcibly the difference between their ideas as to the cause and cure of diseases, and those of Doctors. Messrs. Morison compare the human body to a tree with all its roots and branches, and contend that all diseases proceed from impurities obstructing the free circulation of the blood, which impurities can only be eradicated by proper vegetable purgation; they contend, in short, that such purgation is to the human body what drainage is to the land!! The Print is published at 368, Strand, London, price 6*d.* plain, or 1*s.* coloured, and we recommend our readers to peruse it attentively. It is also to be had of all the agents for the sale of Morison's Pills.

Issued by Morison and Moat, of the British College of Health, New Road, London, for and on behalf of the body of Hygeists, who contend, that, since all diseases arise from one cause, namely, an impurity of the blood, they can be cured by the Vegetable Universal Medicine, which being composed of innocuous ingredients may be taken by any person without the advice of a Doctor.

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Under Act of Parliament 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 110.
H. G. WARD, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

Every description of Life Risks undertaken.
Premiums receivable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.
Credit given for half the premiums during life, at 5 per cent interest.
Loans granted on personal and other securities, repayable by instalments.
Endowments for children.—The whole sum paid returned if the child dies.
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CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC

CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft Corns. From their elastic quality they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk.
N.B. On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the kingdom.

MOURNING — COURT, FAMILY, and COMPLIMENTARY.

—The Proprietors of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247 and 249, REGENT STREET, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article of the very best description, requisite for a complete outfit of mourning, may be procured from this Establishment at a moment's notice.

WIDOWS' and FAMILY MOURNING is always kept made up, and a note particularising the mourning required will insure immediate attention either in town or country. LADIES requiring SILKS or VELVETS for DRESSES, MANTLES, CLOAKS, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new CORBEAU SILKS and VELVETS introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. BLACK, and GREY, and FANCY MOURNING SILKS, CASHMERES, PLAIDS, and MERINOS of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle, and Net Sleeves, Collars, Berthas, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c.—W. C. JAY and CO.

INDIA and COLONIAL OUTFITS, and Ladies' Wedding

Orders, &c. prepared with particular attention as to quality, fashion, and economy, and executed to any extent on the shortest notice, by POPE, and PLANTE, General Outfitters and Manufacturers of every description of the best Hosiery for family use.—4. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. The Ladies' department conducted by experienced female assistants. Patterns forwarded.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full

description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of bedding. Sent free by post, on application to their establishment, the largest in London, exclusively for the manufacture and sale of bedding (no bedsteads or other furniture being kept). Heal and Son, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196. (opposite the Chapel) Tottenham Court Road.

TO THE CARPET TRADE.

THE ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA FELT CARPETING,

made without spinning and weaving, having successfully overcome the prejudice created by competitors in other descriptions of carpeting, and being now honoured with the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty, for its use in the Royal Palaces, the PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the sole manufacturers, inform the Trade and the Public that their new and beautiful patterns in Carpetings for the present season are now ready for inspection at the Company's Warehouses, 8. Love Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside, where the Company have also a large assortment of elegantly-printed and embossed Table Covers, Window Curtains, Cloths for Coach Linings, Waistcoatings, thick Felt for Polishing and Gun Waddings, D'Oyleys, &c. &c., manufactured by the same process. The Public, in patronising the Felt Carpeting, will obtain, and for one half the price, an article superior in strength and durability to either Kidderminster or Brussels.

Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS.—The largest assortment

of STOVES and FENDERS, as well as GENERAL IRONMONGERY IN THE WORLD, is now on sale at RIPPON and BURTON's extensive warehouses, 39. Oxford Street, corner of Newman Street (just removed from Wells Street). Bright steel fenders, to 4 feet, from 30s. each; ditto ditto, with ormolu ornaments, from 60s.; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10s. 6d.; iron fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; ditto bronzed, and fitted with standards, 3 feet, 9s.; 4 feet, 11s.; wrought iron kitchen fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; bright register stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, from 5 guineas; ditto ditto with ormolu ornaments, from 9l. 10s.; black dining-room register stoves, 2 feet, 20s.; 3 feet, 30s.; bed-room register stoves, 2 feet, 16s.; 3 feet, 21s. The new economical Thermio stove, with fender and radiating hearthplate, from 8l. 5s.; fire irons, for chambers, 1s. 9d. per set; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6s. 6d.; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A variety of fire irons with ormolu and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in furnishing ironmongery 30 per cent. under any other house, while the extent and variety of the stock is without any equal. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. Established (in Wells Street) 1820.

"HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT has of late

taken great interest in the breeding of the Lama, from which a very fine wool is obtained. The cloth made of this is of a peculiarly soft and agreeable texture; and as some curiosity has been raised by the announcement of the registry of a coat under the new Act by Messrs. NICOLL, of Regent Street, Tailors to the Court, it may be marked that such was made of this material. The coat itself is termed the REGISTERED PALETOT, and in its appearance there is nothing very singular beyond a very gentlemanly neatness and an absence of all unsightly vulgarity. Upon being submitted at Court it met with high approbation."—*Morning Post*, April 19.

"Amongst the registration of designs, according to the new Act, that of a coat is to be found. The notions of securing the particular substance and cut of a coat is certainly a new one, but it speaks well for the working of an Act which thus secures the profits of a good judgment and well directed ingenuity to those to whom alone it is due."—*The Times*, April 4.

Registered Paletot, Two Guineas.—114. Regent Street, London.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION, under 6 & 7 Vic., cap. 65.,

for three years, obtained by H. J. and D. NICOLL, COURT TAILORS, 114, Regent Street, London, for their new introduction, the REGISTERED PALETOT, which is a summer overcoat, light in weight, embracing the convenience and comfort of the wrapper of tweed, and its moderate price, without its inelegant and universally admitted common appearance.

The material is of a peculiar softness, made expressly of the finest Llama Wool, and in its fashion is neither trop negligé ni trop habillé, but whilst showing to advantage the proportions of the figure, it cannot encumber free movement, worn riding or walking; it will also, from the neatness of its form, admit of its being used as a light frock coat—a desirable advantage in our warmest summer months, or abroad, where heat is found oppressive. H. J. and D. Nicoll, sensitive to the importance of that vade mecum—a moderate light overcoat in a climate so changeable as that of Great Britain, would not submit to the public the Registered Paletot till themselves satisfied of its being perfect, and that when used as a pardessus, riding or walking, or as a summer frock, the above firm might pledge a reputation, which, gained by matured skill and honoured by royal patronage, is of some standing. This they can do with safety; as their new introduction, they respectfully submit, will not compromise that characteristic of an English gentleman—the unassumed neatness of his attire. As a wide extended sale is sought, the very moderate price of Two Guineas is fixed. Respectable firms will alone be treated with relative to an agency for the sale of the Registered Paletot, to whom alone a discount can be allowed. There being a large and increasing demand, many are kept ready in the extensive warerooms, 114. Regent Street.

LIGHT WATERPROOF OVER-COATS, now ready for the Spring and Summer,

BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF FROCKS.

These well-known and gentlemanly garments will be found light and most agreeable substitutes for any other outside coats. They are made in the best manner, and are thoroughly respectable, equally free from vulgarity and singularity, are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and no untried novelty, having been in extensive use among the respectable classes more than six years. A large stock of first-rate garments, in new and greatly improved materials (manufactured expressly for W. B.) now ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited.—Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69. Cornhill (North Side).

TO ALL CONSUMERS OF TEAS AND COFFEES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE BRITISH HONG-KONG TEA COMPANY inform

the nobility, gentry, clergy, and families generally, that in addition to their large wholesale business, they have now opened those extensive and commodious premises, Nos. 12 and 13, Nicholas Lane, King William Street, City, as a Wholesale and Retail Establishment, for the supply of none but genuine and superior class Teas and Coffees, at an unprecedented smallness of profit.

In consequence of the enormous quantity of spurious trash now imported under the name of Tea, there never was a period when the public required, with a view to both health and economy, to be more careful in the selection of this important article, and more upon their guard against advertisers at extremely low prices.

From their long experience in all branches of the Tea and Coffee trade, the extensiveness of their transactions, and the arrangements they have made for securing the choicest growths of Teas and Coffees the world produces, the Company feel confident that nothing is wanting but a trial of their pretensions to ensure them that patronage it will be their constant aim and highest ambition to merit.

The Company invite attention to their EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET, containing a full description of all the various sorts of Teas and Coffees imported and sold by the Company, with prices, &c., which will be sent post free, on being applied for; but the following are confidently recommended:—

BLACK TEAS.	s. d.	GREEN TEAS.	s. d.
Good useful Congou	3 4	Genuine Twankay	3 6
Ditto, brisk and stronger	3 8	Ditto curled leaf to fine Hyson kinds	4 0 to 4 8
Ditto, strong Pekoe flavour	4 0 to 4 8	Hysons, good to finest	5 0 to 7 0
Souchong, good, to finest Lapsang	4 8 to 5 6	Imperial Gunpowders, good to finest bright, rich flavour	5 0 to 5 6
The Company's Howqua Mixture	5 6	Small leaf Gunpowders, good to superfine Pearl	5 6 to 7 0

Sold in quarter, half, and 1lb Catties.

ROASTED COFFEES.—These may be had at all prices, from 1s. to 2s. per lb. The Company recommend good Ceylon, at 1s. 2d.; Fine Plantation Ceylon, 1s. 4d.; Fine Jamaica, Java, Costa Rica, and La Guayra, at 1s. 6d.; Fine Cuba, or Mocha, at 1s. 8d.; Finest Jamaica, or Mocha, at 2s. per lb.

Terms.—Cash. Orders by Post will receive immediate attention.

To all parts of the metropolis and the environs, goods will be punctually delivered by the Company's vans. Parcels containing not less than 7 lbs. of Tea will be sent through the Company's consignees, carriage free, to all parts of England and Wales, and the principal ports of Scotland and Ireland. Purchasers of 30 lbs. will be allowed 1 lb. over-weight.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE IS INSURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society. The following has been received:—

From the Rev. J. Stainsby, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica, dated Nov. 20, 1844.

Gentlemen,—Having been cured of an obstinate and distressing cough, under which I have laboured for the last eleven months, by the use of your Pulmonic Wafers, I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines, hoping that my feeble testimony of their efficacy may be the means of inducing those who have suffered as I have to apply to so safe and effectual a remedy.—I am, gentlemen, your obliged servant,

J. Stainsby, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica.

Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents: Da Silva and Co., 1. Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.



SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.

THE CLAREMONT SYLPHIDE,

AS worn at PARIS, and manufactured by the Patentees, is the most elegant form in which this admired Parasol has been offered to the public, and is about half the weight only of the usual description, which is so desirable a thing in Parasols. Ladies are requested to observe that the Parasols are all stamped

"SYLPHIDE PATENT."

W. and J. SANGSTER,
140. Regent Street, & 10. Royal Exchange.

ROYAL WINDSOR PARASOL, the New Shape for the

present Season.—Ladies are respectfully informed that this unique and elegant article, which has met with much approval, may be had at all respectable drapers and mercers. The symmetry of its proportions and general beauty of its configuration render this parasol the gem of the season. The design is registered according to Act of Parliament, and the silvered runner bears the registration mark, with a crown, encircled by the words "Royal Windsor."

PEOPLE MINDFUL of ECONOMY will do well to observe

that the East India Tea Company are supplying Six Pounds of either Black or Green Tea for Seventeen Shillings; Six Pounds of Coffee for Five Shillings, and other descriptions of Teas and Coffees at prices in proportion to their respective qualities.—Offices, 9. Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

PATENT WARM AIR STOVES.—JEREMIAH EVANS

and CO. respectfully acquaint the public, that they have just completed a large stock of improved WARM AIR, and every other description of STOVES, for churches, halls, offices, shops, and all places requiring artificial heat. Houses, conservatories, &c. heated by a newly-invented hot-water apparatus on very moderate terms. Manufactory, 33. King William Street, London Bridge.

BEST VELVET HATS, 13s.—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining

a good, cheap, and serviceable Hat at 13s., will find a most extensive assortment to suit contour, at PERRING'S, Cecil House, 85. Strand, and 251. Regent Street; also, the best Beaver Hats that can be made, at 21s. Light Ventilating Velvet, Silk, and Beaver Hats, at 8s. 6d. to 21s. Best Livery Hats, 16s. Gossamer Hats. Youths' and Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, of every description, at the lowest remunerating prices.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.—52. King William Street, London

Bridge.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert) beg to call the attention of Gentlemen to a select and fashionable assortment of SPRING PATTERNS for vests and trousers, as also their superior make of DRESS and FROCK COATS at the very lowest possible cash price consistent with good materials and workmanship. Messrs. B. and L. have now ready a very choice assortment of CASHMERETTE and ANGOLA OVER-COATS, made in the most fashionable and approved forms for the approaching season, and can assure gentlemen that any garment leaving their establishment will be perfect, as, being TAILORS, they superintend the make of every garment, thereby enabling them to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments sold by puffing slopsellers and hosiers.—52. KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, OPPOSITE THE STATUE.

LEA and PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is

pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce" for enriching gravies, or as a zest for fish, curries, soups, game, steaks, cold meat, &c.; and its rapidly increasing sale has induced the proprietors to open a warehouse in London. The very general and decided approbation bestowed on this sauce having encouraged imitations, the proprietors have adopted Betts's metallic capsules, on which are embossed the words "Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce," as a means of protection. Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the proprietors, Vere Street, Oxford Street; Crosse and Blackwell, Soho Square; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Metcalfe and Co., Southampton Row; and by vendors of sauces generally.

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION ON

NELSON'S PATENT GELATINE, for making Blanc Mange,

Jellies, &c., less than one third the price of Isinglass, sold in packets only, from 6d. to 10s., by most respectable chymists, grocers, and oilmen in town and country; each packet bears the patentee's signature. N.B. A 6d. packet makes one quart of Jelly. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6. 1840.—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best Isinglass for every culinary purpose. It is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in the London markets." These gelatines are well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use, and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Gelatine and Isinglass Warehouse, 14. Bucklersbury, London; and Emscote Mills, Warwick.

TO LADIES.

GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY, price 4s. 6d., is warranted to

remove superfluous hair from the face, neck, or arms without risk of injury. The directions are simple, and lead to certain success. Small packets for post 2s. 8d., postage included, to be had only at Grafftey's Perfumery and Hair Dye Depot, 26. Warwick Street, Regent Street; where may also be had the only real and genuine Balma Pompeiana, price 2s. 6d., being the most efficacious article for renewing and improving the appearance of the hair, imparting a glossy brilliancy and silkiness of texture, unattainable by any other means. Be sure and order Grafftey's.

THE NEW TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific

principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the Inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under, viz.—Full-sized brushes, mark T P W, No. 1. hard; No. 2. less hard; No. 3. middling; No. 4. soft; the narrower brushes, mark T P N, No. 5. hard; No. 6. less hard; No. 7. middling; No. 8. soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at Ross and Sons', 119 and 120. Bishopsgate Street, and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen, in bone; and 2s. each, or 21s. per dozen, in ivory.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of

the CHEST are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent by post, by Mr. A. BINYON, 40. Tavistock Street, Strand, London; or full particulars [illegible] receiving a postage stamp.

DINNER SERVICE, TABLE GLASS, &c.

SAN[illegible]ER and CO., 319 and 320. HOLBORN (Corner of

Sou[illegible]ampton Buildings, and opposite Gray's Inn Gate), have constantly on view the Largest Stock in London of Table Glass, plainly or elegantly cut; Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services and Toilet Sets in China, Ironstone, and Earthenware; Ornamental China, Papier Mache, and Iron Tea Trays; Chandeliers, Lustres, Argand, Vesta, and other Lamps; Hall Lanterns, stained or plain; Alabaster Figures, Vases, &c.

Parties favouring this Establishment with a visit, will obtain every information relative to Prices, and will not be importuned to make purchases.

Goods delivered in Town and at the Docks, Cartage Free.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and

SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose—1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair-Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S Sole Establishment, 130 B. Oxford Street, one door from Holles Street.

Caution—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's" adopted by some houses.

PATENT BELMONT MOULDS, 6½ per lb., of a dark

colour, but burning without snuffing, as well as the finest wax or sperm.

PATENT BELMONT WAX and SPERM, 1s. per lb., expected to be within a short time the only candles used by the upper classes.

PATENT BELMONT COMPOSITES, 10d. per lb.

PATENT BELMONT SPERM OIL, purer than the finest animal Sperm, 4s. per gallon.

Any or all of these, as also the Price's Patent Candles, and the Vauxhall Composite Candles, may be ordered through any dealer in town or country, and are supplied wholesale to the trade in London by Edward Price and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall; Palmer and Co., Sutton Street, Clerkenwell; and Wm. Marchant, 253. Regent Circus, Oxford Street; in Manchester, by Richardson and Roebuck, Market Place; in Bath, T. and G. Butcher, 4. Saw Close; in Cheltenham, by Mathews and Co., 400. High Street; and in Salisbury by C. Stokes and Son.

Parties wishing to try any of these articles, but finding difficulty in obtaining them, are requested to write to Edward Price and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall, who will then send the address of a dealer whom they know to keep the Candles and Oil, or should there be no such dealer in the neighbourhood, will take other measures to furnish samples.

Under the Patronage of the Queen and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe,

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—This elegant, fragrant,

and transparent Oil, in its preservative, restorative, and beautifying qualities for the Human Hair, is unequalled throughout the whole world. For children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a Beautiful Head of Hair!!!

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words

ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR OIL

engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A Fragrant White Powder, prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue, for preserving and beautifying the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. It eradicates Tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; and gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Scurvy is by its means eradicated from the gums, and a healthy action and redness are induced, so that the teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets.—Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.—To protect the Public from Fraud,

A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20. HATTON GARDEN,

engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each box.

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THE ROYAL ARMY AND NAVY.

THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, and NAVAL and MILITARY CHRONICLE.

Published every Saturday Afternoon, price 7d., at 351. Strand, corner of Wellington Street.

The "United Service Gazette," the first newspaper published which professed to devote itself to the interests of the Army and Navy, has now been established Eleven Years; and has, during that period, obtained an extensive circulation, not only among Officers of the United Services and their connections (including a large proportion of the aristocracy of the country), but also in all the Colonial Dependencies of the British Empire; in the East and West Indies, in North and South America, in Australasia and Africa; and, in short, in every part of the civilised world in which her Majesty's Troops or Ships are stationed. In this respect it may boast a more extended range of usefulness than any weekly newspaper confined to the record of the ordinary political and domestic intelligence of the day. To Advertisers, indeed, of nearly every class, it will be found, from the peculiar nature of its circulation, to afford a medium for the publication of their announcements which is not exceeded in eligibility by that of any weekly journal whatsoever; for, not to mention the fact that it addresses itself exclusively to the higher ranks of the Naval and Military Professions, one half its weekly issue is distributed among Clubs, Officers' Messes (Naval and Military), Public News Rooms, Military and Naval Libraries, and the principal Hotels, not only in the Metropolis and Provinces (and more especially in the seaport and garrison towns) of Great Britain, but in those of all her Foreign Dependencies. Single copies of the "United Service Gazette," so distributed, pass, on an average, through the hands of One Hundred readers, belonging to that class of society whose notice Advertisers are usually most anxious to attract. The remaining portion of its impression is dispersed among Officers of the higher ranks in the Army and Navy, and their relatives and friends, at home and abroad.

Office, No. 351. Strand, corner of Wellington Street.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Just published, the MUSIC

of the different PAS, danced at her Majesty's Theatre by the celebrated Danseuses Viennoises. No. 1. Le Pas de Fleurs, waltz—2. La Hongroise Polka—3. Pas des Moissonneurs (the harvest fete), waltz—4. La Muzurka—5. Pas des Bergeres (the shepherdess dance)—6. Pas Styrien and Tyrolienne; the whole composed by Maretzek, and splendidly illustrated with portraits of the young and talented danseuses by Brandard, price 2s., and 3s. postage free to every part of the United Kingdom.—Published by Jullien, 214. Regent Street, and to be had of every respectable Music Seller, by asking for the music danced by the Danseuses Viennoises, composed by Maretzek, and signed by the publisher, Jullien.

FIELD'S JUVENILE BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.—Juvenile

and Prize Books for the entertainment and instruction of youth; an extensive collection, comprising the works of the following eminent writers:—Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Hofland, Hannah More, Mrs. Barbauld, Mary Howitt, Miss Edgeworth, L. E. L., Mrs. Marcett, Maria Hack, Mary Elliott, Mrs. Markham, Ann Fraser Tytler, Mrs. Hall, Miss Julia Corner, Miss Mitford, Peter Parley, &c. &c., beautifully illustrated, at Field's Cheap Book and Stationery Warehouse, 65. Regent Quadrant. Coloured Picture Books in every variety, from 6d.

ON INVETERATE SKIN-DISEASE, FACE ERUPTIONS,

Indolent Sores, Scrofula, &c., and upon the great importance of Hygienic treatment (l'Hygiene of the French), in the effectual removal of these and some other disorders often co-existing—with cases. By FRANCIS PEPPERCORNE, formerly Resident Surgeon, Westminster Hospital.

Sold by J. Churchill, 46. Princes Street, Leicester Square; Highley, 32. Fleet Street, in post 8vo., price 2s.; or by the Author, 3. Delahaye Street, Westminster. Post free to all parts, 2s. 6d.

MESSRS. COCKS AND CO.'S MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

ROYAL MUSIC INSTITUTION, No. 6. New Burlington

Street, London, late the mansion of the Dowager Countess of Cork and Orrery. R. COCKS and Co., Musicsellers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, very respectfully take leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, the Musical Profession, and the Public, that they have removed their Establishment to the above spacious premises; and they take the present opportunity to return their sincere and grateful thanks for the distinguished patronage they have hitherto enjoyed during the last twenty-two years, and earnestly hope to merit its continuance by strict attention to future favours.

MUSICAL CATECHISMS. By Hamilton.—I. e. On Harmony and Thorough Bass, 2s.; Key, ditto, 1s. 6d.; Catechism on Melody and Composition, 2s.; ditto on Double Fugue, 2s.; ditto on Art of Writing for an Orchestra, 2s.; ditto on Musical Ideas, 3s.; ditto on Singing, 3s.; ditto for the Organ, 3s.; ditto for Violin and Violoncello, each 1s.; Art of Tuning Pianos, 1s. 6d.; and his Dictionary of 2000 Musical Terms, with Appendix of 500 other words by John Bishop, price only 1s.; Clarke's Catechism of Music, 1s.; Warren's Hints to Organists, 3s.; James's Catechisms for Flute and Guitar, each 1s.; and Warren's ditto on Class Singing, 1s.; Key to ditto, 1s.; Warren's Rules for Chanting the Church Service, 4d.; ditto Cathedral, 4d.

To FLUTE-PLAYERS.—GRATIS.—FLUTE MUSIC.—"Messrs. COCKS and Co., of New Burlington Street, London, have favoured us with Part II. of their CATALOGUE, which embraces an immense number of elementary treatises and compositions of all classes, and every shade of difficulty for that popular instrument, the Flute—the most complete thing of the kind with which we are acquainted. The catalogue also embraces a prodigious number of works for the cornet and cornopean, with military and orchestral music, in quartets, quintet, septet, and full orchestra. Also, tutors for every kind of instrument. This catalogue is well worthy the attention of amateurs and professors."—Vide Musical World of April 3. 1845.—N.B. Pianofortes for sale and hire.

LATEST WALTZES, GALOPS, and POLKAS, by Labitzky.—Carlsbad, Themis fest Klange, Montrose, Bedford, Das Morgenland, Douro, Natalien, and Charlotten Waltzes, solo, 3s., duet, 4s.; Guirlande Galop, 3s.; Mephisto Galop, 2s.; and Neuen Immergrun Galop, solo, 2s., duet, 4s.; Grus an Prag, three Polkas, and Adelaiden, Norfolk, and Almack's Polkas, each 2s. Such is the lovely character of the above dances, that they are the leading favourites of the ball-room.

R. COCKS and CO.'S ROYAL PIANOFORTE SALOON.—Pianofortes, by the best Makers, for Sale and Hire.—N.B. R. C. and Co.'s elegant and very sweet-toned Cottage and Piccolo Pianofortes are most respectfully recommended to the notice of the musical public. Price from 30 to 45 guineas each. Warranted to stand in any climate.

London: published only by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co., 6. New Burlington Street, London, Musicsellers to her Majesty.

DUNCOMBE'S ENGRAVED MUSIC for the MILLION,

3d. each, or 5d. post free, full music size, on the best paper, equal to any sold at 2s. Now ready, Roman Girls, song, by Mrs. Hemans; Gypsies' Glee, Barefooted Friar; Kallivoda's Grand Military Polka; H. Russel's songs, Some Love to Roam; Ivy Green; Opera Stars Mazurkas; Irish, English, Scotch, Chimes, and Norma Quadrilles; Angler's Duet, Better Land; O let sweet Music sound; Holy Lord God Almighty, by Bishop Heber; Witches Glee. A catalogue of upwards of 1000 may be had. To prevent the substitution of inferior and incorrect music, order Duncombe's Edition, 10. Middle Row, Holborn.

BARGAINS IN LINEN-DRAPERY!—J. NICHOLSON,

WATERLOO HOUSE, 60. BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, announces to his numerous friends and the public at large that, having made most extensive Spring purchases for cash in the various departments of his trade, which, in conjunction with the residue of the large Linen Stock of the bankrupts, Messrs. J. H. Hickson and Co., sold to him at a discount of 65 per cent. from the cost price, affords altogether an opportunity to purchasers of supplying themselves at prices unparalleled. 500 pieces of pure soft Irish Linen, commencing at 7½d. per yard; those at 10½d. to 1s. 2d. will be found of superior quality, and suitable for family use. A large lot of British and Foreign Table Cloths a little soiled, at about half price. A few German Damask, three yards long, at 10s. 9d., worth at least 25s. Damask Napkins from 2s. 9d. per dozen. Good strong Linen Sheeting commencing at 5½d. per yard; superior ditto, 8½d.; and the very best, 17s. 9d. per pair, three yards wide. Large White Counterpanes, 2s. 2½d. Furniture Dimities, 3½d. per yard. An immense stock of Window Muslins from 2d. per yard; rich worked ditto for drawing-rooms, 4s. 6d. per piece of twelve yards, worth 10s. 6d. Large fringed Toilet Covers, 6½d. each. Nursery Diapers, 2s. 6½d. per piece. Several boxes of real French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, commencing at 3s. 9d. per dozen. Corded Skirts, 1s. 2d. each. Several hundred pieces of Long Cloths, Horrock's make, at 3s. 3d. per piece. With a large lot of Cashmere Dresses, eleven yards long, 5s. 11d. each. Prints, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Lace, Hosiery, and a variety of other bargains at J. NICHOLSON'S, Waterloo House, 60. Bishopsgate Street Within.

BONNETS at BABB'S.—The REGAL BONNET, 15s. to

55s.; rich satin, gros, ribbon, lace, chip, and fine Leghorn, 8s. to 28s.; widows', crape, mourning, muslin, and batiste, 1s. 9d. to 14s. 9d.; Tuscan, bird's eye, rice, real, and patent Dunstable, 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Imitation (or drapers') ditto, ditto, 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Manilla, willow, Florence, Swiss, Berlin, 1s. 9d. to 11s. 9d.; Leghorn, Tuscan, Brazilian, and Straw Hats, 1s. to 10s.; superb Dress Bonnet and Widows' Caps, 4d. to 14s.; Willow, Cane, and Paris Net Shapes, 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Feathers, Flowers, Trimmings, Edges, Plait, &c., of all kinds, at Babb's, Waterloo House, 296. High Holborn, 296.—A clever Saleswoman, Liner, and Trimmer wanted.—Mrs. Babb has no connection with any shop in the vicinity.

FAVOURITE PARASOL.—BAILEY and CO. having

obtained a licence to sell the REGISTERED PARASOL, they can offer 1500, ivory tips and handles, 1s. 9d. each; a lot of fringed chameleons, 1s. 11½d.; the largest size, 2s. 6d.; 4729 yards of rich Spitalfields satinets, 2s. 3½d.; a large lot of rich chameleons, at 1s. 11½d.; 795 organdie muslins, 4s. 7½d. the full dress; 375 celestial blues, 5s. 4½d., quite new; several bales of Paisley shawls at 16s. 6d., the largest size.—Observe, BAILEY and CO., Albion House, 77. St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

FURS EFFECTUALLY PRESERVED FROM MOTH.

PICKSTOCK'S ASTORIAN POWDER having stood the

test of three years' experience by the Russian and American Fur Companies as an infallible preventative of moth in furs and woollens, it is now offered to the public with the utmost confidence.

TESTIMONIAL.

St. Petersburgh and Leipsic Fur Warehouse, 184. Regent Street, London.
February 10. 1845.

Gentlemen,—I have used your Astorian Powder for the last three years, and in no instance have known it to fail. Yours,

Messrs. Pickstock and Co., 17. Holles Street. M. Harries, Proprietor.

Extract from the "Court Gazette, April 12. 1845.

"Moth may be truly denominated the terrific enemy of the wardrobe, for destruction to furs and woollen cloth is certain if once an entry of the insect is effected, and not immediately stopped. 'Look,' said a beautiful girl the other day, with a tearful eye, 'look at my muff: I was before fearful the moth had taken it.' 'Go immediately,' said the lady to whom she had addressed her complaint, 'go to Pickstock's; they have discovered a remedy, which I have been using for more than a year; it is infallible. The carriage was in immediate requisition, the powder sought, and to the astonishment of our fair friend, when on the following week several of the destructive fraternity made their appearance, it was but to taste the powder and to die. We congratulate Messrs. Pickstock on their discovery, for if the powder which they have prepared for the destruction of moth prove in all cases equally efficacious, they will not only secure the patronage of the fairer portion of creation, amongst whose habiliments the work of mischief is more immediate, but housekeepers in general will resort to it in order to guard all woollen materials against the destructions of the insect tribe. We understand the Russian and other fur warehouses have used the powder with much success; it is a desideratum which had long been wanted in the fur establishments."

Sold in boxes, with full directions, at 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each, by the proprietors, Pickstock and Co., 17. Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, and all Chemists, Perfumers, Fancy Stationers, &c. To prevent imposition, observe that the label is signed "J. Pickstock and Co."

THE FUNERAL OF COLONEL CLIVE.

Colonel Edward Clive, of the Grenadier Guards, expired last week at the residence of his father, E. B. Clive, Esq., Grafton Street. He was 51 years of age. His first commission as ensign is dated July 4. 1811; lieutenant and captain, December 25. 1813; lieutenant-colonel, September 19. 1826; major and colonel, May 15. 1840. He served in the Peninsular in 1814, also in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo and the taking of Peronne; and was always considered a good officer and a brave man. Monday was the day appointed for the removal of the body, and at an early hour the vicinity of Grafton Street was occupied by a number of well-dressed persons assembled to witness the solemn spectacle of a military funeral procession. At ten o'clock the arrival of a detachment of military increased the expectation of the spectators; and, shortly after, the coffin, containing the remains of the gallant deceased, was brought out. As the mournful cavalcade moved on, it was met by a party of troops, who formed in procession as they met the corpse with presented arms, and preceded the body in usual order of slow march, with arms reversed, keeping measured time with the solemn dirge of the "Dead March in Saul," performed with thrilling effect by the excellent band which followed. Then came the corpse borne on the shoulders of the men of the regiment, the hat and sword of the gallant colonel lying on the top of the coffin, and an officer upholding each corner of the rich black velvet pall. The charger of this highly respected soldier, led by two orderlies, followed, caparisoned in mourning trappings. A long line of officers, the staff of the regiment, and other friends of the deceased, having black crape on their right arms, made up the mournful train. In Hyde Park Street, and the road leading to the Great Western Railway, the Grenadier Guards were drawn up on each side, and, as the solemn *cortège* passed through the lines, the word of command "attention" was given, and the soldiers performed the last military salute to their gallant chief. The body was conveyed into Herefordshire by the Great Western Railway, to be interred in the family mausoleum. Our artist has given an excellent sketch of the funeral procession.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Cambridge, Tuesday.

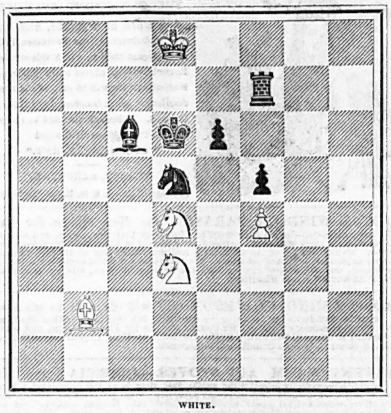
This afternoon, pursuant to advertisement, a public meeting of the Heads of Houses belonging to the university, and of the inhabitants of Cambridge who are friendly to the objects of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was held in the town hall, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for the reception of the members of the association, who agreed, at the York meeting last year, that their next assembly should take place at Cambridge in the month of June, 1845. The proceedings attracted much attention in the neighbourhood, and, before the hour appointed for opening the business had struck, the spacious magistrates' room was tolerably filled with members of the several colleges, and many of the most influential persons residing in the town and its vicinity. The chair was taken by Professor Peacock, dean of Ely, who was supported by Dr. Graham, master of Christ's College; the Rev. J. Babington, of St. John's; Dr. Thackery; the Vice Chancellor; the Master of Sydney; Dr. Addington; Dr. Hudson; Dr. Fisher, master of Downing; Dr. Easely; D. T. Hanstead, Esq.; H. H. Harris, Esq.; W. G. Ashton, Esq.; George Fisher, Esq.; R. Foster, Esq.; E. Foster, Esq.; W. Carter, Esq.; and a large number of other gentlemen connected with the university. Professor Peacock having introduced to the meeting, in a brief speech, the business for which they were called together, W. Hopkins, Esq., one of the secretaries, moved "That a list of gentlemen, representatives of the several colleges, and others connected with the civic authorities, and the several societies in Cambridge, should compose the committee of preparation, that due honour might be done, and every accommodation afforded to those gentlemen who might attend the sittings of the association during the ensuing congress." The list having been seconded by Dr. Thackery, the resolution received the unanimous sanction of the meeting; after which, Dr. Graham, master of Christ's College, having proposed, and George Fisher, Esq., having seconded, a vote of thanks to Professor Peacock for his urbanity and able conduct as president over the proceedings, the committee went into the minor preparatory details, and shortly afterwards broke up. Dr. French, the master of Jesus College, was not able to be present upon this occasion, in consequence of ill health.

MUSEUMS IN LARGE TOWNS. — The bill to establish museums of art in large towns was read a third time on Wednesday. The title has been altered for the third reading. The object of the measure is to establish museums in corporate towns for the instruction and amusement of the inhabitants, by awakening their feelings to the treasures of art and wonders of nature. The admission to the places is not to exceed one penny each person.

CHESS.

PROBLEM IX.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in three moves.

GAME IX.

Played between the late Mr. Boncourt and Mr. Szen, the celebrated Hungarian player, at the Paris Club.

	Mr. Szen. WHITE.	Mr. Boncourt. BLACK.
1	K P two sq	1 K P two sq
2	K Kt to K B third	2 Q Kt to Q B third
3	K B to Q B fourth	3 K B to Q B fourth
4	Q B P one sq	4 K R P one sq*
5	Q P two sq	5 K P takes P
6	Q B P takes P	6 K B checks
7	Q B to Q second	7 K B takes B+
8	Q Kt takes B	8 Q P one sq
9	K castles	9 K Kt to K second
10	Q to Q B second	10 K castles
11	Q P one sq	11 Q Kt to K fourth
12	K Kt takes Kt	12 Q P takes Kt
13	K B to Q Kt third	13 K Kt to its third
14	Q R to Q B sq	14 Q to K Kt fourth
15	Kt to K B third	15 Q to K B fifth
16	K R to K sq	16 Q B to K R sixth
17	K Kt P takes B†	17 Q takes Kt
18	K R to K third	18 Q to K R fourth
19	Q to Q sq	19 Q to K Kt fourth+
20	Q to K Kt fourth	20 Q to K B third
21	K R to K Kt third	21 Kt to K B fifth
22	K B to Q sq	22 K Kt P one sq
23	Q R takes Q B P	23 Q to Q Kt third
24	Q R to Q B second	24 Q to Q fifth
25	Q to K B third	25 Q R to Q B sq
26	Q R to Q B third	26 Q R takes R
27	Q Kt P takes R	27 Q to Q seventh
28	K to K R sq	28 R to Q B sq
29	K B to Q Kt third	29 Kt to K seventh
30	R takes K Kt P+	30 K to K B sq‡
31	R to K Kt sq	31 Kt takes R
32	K takes Kt	32 R takes P
33	Q to K B sixth	33 Q to K eighth+
34	K to K Kt second	34 Q takes K P+
35	K B P one sq	35 Q to K Kt third+
36	Q takes Q.	36 P takes Q and will win.

* This is a strange move for so good a player to make.
† This is clearly a bad move.
‡ It would be bad play to take the Rook.

Solution to Problem VIII.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 Q Kt to its fifth++	1 K to Q Kt sq
2 Q R to its eighth+	2 K takes R
3 R to Q B eighth+	3 K to Q Kt second
4 K Kt to Q sixth+	4 K to Q R third.
5 R to Q R eighth checkmate.	

Suppose the Black begin.

BLACK.	WHITE.
1 R takes K B P+	1 K takes R
2 R to K seventh+	2 K to B sq
3 K Kt to Q seventh+	3 K to Kt sq
4 Q Kt to K B sixth+	4 K to R sq.
5 R to K R seventh checkmate.	

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—ANNUAL MEETING AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The ninth annual meeting of the Art Union of London took place on Tuesday morning at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, the manager (Mr. Bunn) having kindly lent the theatre for that purpose. The doors were opened shortly after eleven o'clock, and the boxes and pit were almost immediately afterwards filled by a most fashionable audience, the majority of whom were ladies. The stage was also completely occupied long before the commencement of the proceedings. The tickets and prizes were placed in the respective wheels, and the wheels were repeatedly turned so as to mix the tallies before the commencement of the proceedings.

At twelve o'clock precisely, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the President of the Society, entered the theatre, and was conducted to the chair by the officers of the Society. His Royal Highness was loudly cheered on his appearance, and the cheering continued for some minutes after he had taken his seat as president. His Royal Highness, who looked remarkably well, was accompanied by the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. Among those present, we observed Sir C. Hopkinson, Captain Bowater Vernon, Captain Foskett, the Rev. H. Hyde, General Sir Gordon Drummond, Admiral Sykes, Lady Green, Mr. Alderman Humphery, M.P., Mr. Alderman Wilson, Mr. B. Bond Cabbell, Mr. J. P. Deering, R.A., Mr. W. Witherington, R.A., Mr. T. Uwins, R.A., Mr. Edwin Landseer, R.A., Mr. D. Maclise, R.A., Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., and Miss Burdett Coutts.

The proceedings were opened by the Duke of Cambridge, who addressed the Society as follows: — Ladies and Gentlemen, — I have great satisfaction in informing you that in the last year your subscriptions have increased full 600*l*. This year the subscription amounts to 15,400*l*., while last year it amounted to 14,800*l*. Now, when we consider that in the year 1837, when we first began, we only collected 490*l*., I think there is every reason for saying that we are thriving — and I most sincerely hope that we shall continue so. After saying these few words, which I trust will be satisfactory to you, I will call upon Mr. Godwin, the secretary, to read the report. (Loud cheering.)

The Secretary (Mr. Godwin) then came forward and read the report, which seemed to give general satisfaction. The summary was —

	£	s.	d.
Expenses, printing, advertising, postage, &c.	1,796	10	10
Sum allotted for purchase of pictures	9,650	0	0
Ditto for bronzes	450	0	0
Ditto for medals	200	0	0
Sum reserved for engraving, &c., on outlines	960	0	0
Balance reserved for the engraving of the year	2,383	14	2
	15,440	5	0
	1,796	10	10
Net amount to be expended this year in works of art	13,643	14	2

His Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz moved, and Sir C. Hopkinson seconded, the adoption of the report. The motion was put and carried by acclamation.

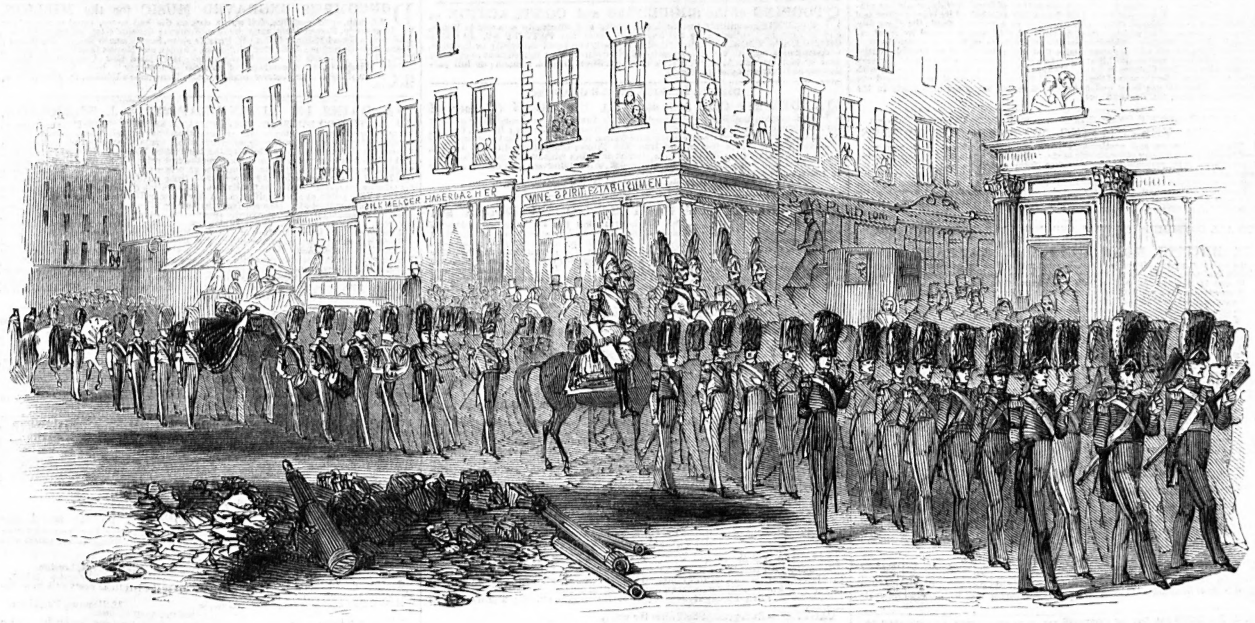
Mr. T. Uwins, R.A., then moved that the thanks of the Society be given to the committee for their services during the past year, and that they be requested to continue those valuable services. He was sure that they must all feel that a large debt of gratitude was due to the members of the committee, who exerted such activity in the support of the Institution. The artists also felt that a deep debt of gratitude was owing to those gentleman, and, as an artist, he was delighted to stand forward to give expression to the gratitude that was felt by the whole body. Artists were not men of words, nor were they accustomed to address public audiences in public places; but they felt deeply grateful to the society and to the committee for the assistance they had rendered to the cause of art. By the aid of the committee, genius had been enabled to emerge from obscurity, which might otherwise have been hopeless. He had great pleasure in moving the resolution.

Mr. Cooper, R.A., in seconding the motion, said that he had always found the committee anxious to listen to any suggestions for the benefit of the Society, or for the promotion of art; and he had no doubt but that the establishment of this Society would prove of great advantage both to the artist and to the public.

The resolution was then put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. W. H. Roper, R.A., and Mr. Haggard, were appointed scrutineers of the drawing. Miss White and Miss Roy were the ladies who drew the tickets from the wheel.

At this part of the proceeding his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left the theatre, amidst loud cheering, it having been explained that his Royal Highness had a previous appointment to keep. The chair was then taken by B. B. Cabbell, Esq., and the drawing commenced.



THE FUNERAL OF COLONEL CLIVE.

The principal prizes drawn during the course of the morning were as follows:—

Mrs. A. Packe, Grantham, 200*l*.; Mr. W. Gow, Hungerford Wharf, 100*l*.; Mr. J. J. Stone, Kensington Terrace, Bayswater, 70*l*.; Mr. G. Lancaster, Wyndham Road, 80*l*.; Mr. F. Allen, Pershore, 80*l*.; Mr. R. H. Green, Manchester, 80*l*.; Mr. P. Brown, George Yard, Lombard Street, 80*l*.; Mr. Henry Brough, Oughton, Cheshire; 80*l*.; Mr. H. W. Dobell, Kensington, 80*l*.; Miss Connell, St. James's Place, 70*l*.; Mr. W. G. Bull, Newport Pagnell, 50*l*.; Mr. T. H. Hughes, Henley Street, a bronze, value 50*l*.; Mr. G. H. L. Wood, New Bond Street, 60*l*.; Mr. James Carrington Potterm, Bedfordshire, 50*l*.; Mr. Rowbotham, Sheffield, 40*l*.; G. Ried, King Street, Manchester, 80*l*.; G. Stone, Spital Square, a bronze; J. Simpson, Newington Place, Kennington, 40*l*.; Miss Dawson, Pembroke Place, Dublin, a bronze; J. Christal, Greenwich, 70*l*.; G. Phillips, Liverpool, 40*l*.; Miss Colquhoun, 20*l*.; J. Durant, Norfolk, 70*l*.; J. Longman, Paternoster Row, 50*l*.; J. Dallas, St. Paul's Terrace, 50*l*.; Mrs. Hooper, Worcester, 70*l*.; Mrs. Harris — (laughter, and cries of "No such a person!"), 10*l*.; Butler Williams, Waterloo Place, 80*l*.; Rev. E. Coleridge, Eton, 20*l*.; G. Twiss, Cambridge, 150*l*.; Mrs. Paget, St. John's Wood, 60*l*.; Charles Clayton, Cambridge, 100*l*.; R. R. Dunkirk, 40*l*.; Rev. E. R. Lloyd, 200*l*.; Mr. Macdonald, Glasgow, 100*l*.; E. Sheppard, Coventry, 100*l*.; James Stuart, Bank of England, 50*l*.; J. Davidge, Glasgow, 70*l*.; W. Tierney, Stoke-upon-Trent, 80*l*.; Mrs. Beal, Barnstaple, 50*l*.; Mr. Watt, Wych Street, Strand, 40*l*.; E. Westall, Croydon, 80*l*.; W. Deakin, King William Street, City, 60*l*.; J. Mayor, New Road, 80*l*.; J. Jarman, Moon Street, Bishopsgate Street, 150*l*.; S. Doyle, Bedford, 60*l*.; J. Planer, Helstone, 50*l*.; J. Burton, Princes Street, City, 70*l*.; Sir Erskine Perry, Bombay, 300*l*.; G. Alexander, Halifax, 40*l*.; J. M. Davis, Carmarthen, 60*l*.; Lady Adelaide Paget, Burlington Street, 100*l*.; G. Hart, Chertsey, 60*l*.; J. Medley, Berks, 100*l*.; Sir M. A. Shee, 40*l*.; T. Gresham, Dublin, 40*l*.; H. J. Nightin, Regent Street, 60*l*.; Charles Ricards, Piccadilly, 60*l*.; Lady Briscoe, 50*l*.; Archibald Maclean, Nova Scotia, 50*l*.; J. Cobbold, 60*l*.; W. Watson, Chelsea, 150*l*.; Henry Renshaw, Strand, 60*l*.; C. Dolman, Brighton, 70*l*.; E. Dickinson, Jerusalem Coffee House, 60*l*.; Mrs. Staples, Pimlico, 70*l*.; No. 1150., Lord Frederick Beauclerk, 300*l*.; Henry Senior, Sutton, 70*l*. No. 734., last money prize, T. C. Cooper, 10*l*.

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